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*The Aphorisms of Hippocrates*







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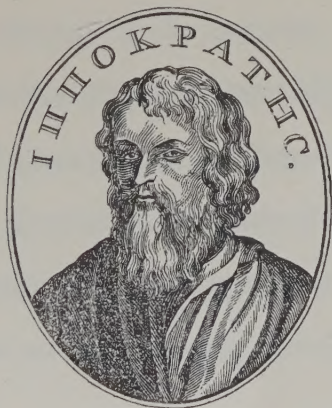
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THE  
APHORISMS  
OF  
HIPPOCRATES:

WITH A  
TRANSLATION INTO LATIN, AND ENGLISH.

By THOMAS COAR.



ΙΗΤΡΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΑΝΗΡ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΛΛΩΝ,  
ΙΟΥΣ Τ' ΕΚΤΑΜΝΕΙΝ, ΕΠΙ Τ' ΗΠΙΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ ΠΑΣΣΕΙΝ.

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MDCCCXII.





## P R E F A C E.

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OF the recent achievements of science, the emancipation of the human mind from a servile adherence to the opinions of antiquity, is one of the most important. To repeat and to illustrate the dictates of the ancients, was for ages accounted the sole object of philosophical labor: and the investigation of natural phænomena was forgotten or disregarded. Whilst, however, observation and induction, the instruments of modern research, were accomplishing this victory, the solid facts and the correct reasoning of every period acquired



additional value; and amongst those authors, whose fame the advancement of science has promoted much more than the lapse of time, the name of Hippocrates stands pre-eminent. That this has been the operation of the progress of real knowledge, the remarks of the celebrated Cabanis may be produced as ample testimony: his admirable “ sketch of the revolutions of medical science ” establishes his acquaintance with all that has hitherto been effected in medicine during its long progress; and although exhibiting a decided preference for its present state, he thus extols the genius and attainments of Hippocrates:—“ In all those countries where the arts and sciences have been held in esteem, his name has been echoed from mouth to mouth along with those of the small number of men of original genius, who have been justly regarded as the creators of the human mind. Among the Physicians of suc-

ceeding ages, those who are most deserving of renown have been most forward to proclaim the fame of Hippocrates. Moralists and Politicians have borrowed enlarged views and liberal principles from his writings. The Philosophers who direct their attention to the processes of the understanding have admired the sure method, and the operations of a mind fully acquainted both with the limits of its powers, and the extent of its means, and the happy art of placing himself in a true light for observing the different objects of his researches, for classing the observations according to their natural order, and for combining them with general principles ; that is for drawing conclusions which express their relations and connections. The legislator has given the authority of law to his opinions, in all questions with respect to which the Physiologist must direct the decision of the Magistrate.



Men of letters have found in him the model of a peculiar style, and even of an eloquence which combines dignity with artless simplicity ; a rapid flow, with accuracy of detail ; the coloring of a glowing imagination, with the severity of a strong and exact mind, that sacrifices every thing to truth ; and lastly, the most perfect clearness with the most admirable conciseness. And even in our time, continuing to be studied by Physicians, to be consulted by Philosophers, and read by all men of taste, he is, and always will be, universally respected, as one of the most distinguished ornaments of antiquity ; and his works will always be regarded as one of the most valuable monuments of science."

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, exhibiting the concentrated results of arduous observation and sagacious inference, are

generally considered the most valuable productions of their celebrated author. Amongst these Aphorisms it must be confessed, however, there does occasionally appear one which is trifling, or even somewhat absurd : so unworthy indeed of the mind of Hippocrates, and so inconsistent with the general style and vigor of his conclusions, that we are fully authorised to term them spurious ; and to ascribe them to those frivolous beings, who aimed at distinction by mingling their own follies with the wisdom of others which they could not imitate.

That the Aphorisms should never have been printed in this country in a correct and appropriate manner, and that they should never yet have been translated with accuracy, must excite alike surprise and regret. In the present edition the text



and the Latin translation have been copied with the greatest care. In executing the English translation, considerable assistance has been derived from the elegant French version by M. de Mercy ; and every effort has been used to combine with rigid attention to the sense of the author, the modern phraseology of medical science, and the improved style of the English language.

*Tottenham, May 25th, 1822.*

# ἹΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

## ἈΦΟΡΙΣΜΩΝ

### ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ.

Ὁ ΒΙΟΣ βραχύς, ἢ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξύς, ἢ δὲ πείρα σφαλερὴ, ἢ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δεῖ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἑαυτὸν παρέχειν τὰ δέοντα ποιέοντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν νοσέοντα, καὶ τοὺς παρεόντας, καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν.

Vita brevis ; ars longa ; occasio celeris ; experimentum periculosum ; judicium difficile. Oportet autem non modo se ipsum exhibere quæ oportet facientem, sed etiam ægrum, et præsentem, et externa.

Life is short ; art is long ; opportunity fugitive ; experience delusive ; judgment difficult. It is the duty of the physician not only to do that which immediately belongs to him, but likewise to secure the co-operation of the sick, of those who are in attendance, and of all the external agents.

Hip.

A



## II.

*Ἐν τῇσι ταραχῇσι τῆς κοιλίης, καὶ τοῖσιν ἐμέτοισι, τοῖσιν αὐτομάτως γινομένοισιν, ἣν μὲν, ὅσα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, ξυμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφώρας φέρουσιν· ἣν δὲ μὴ, τούναντίον. Οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἡ κενεαγγείη, ἣν μὲν οἷον δεῖ γίνεσθαι, γίγνηται, ξυμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφώρας φέρουσιν· ἣν δὲ μὴ, τούναντίον. Ἐπιβλέπειν οὖν δεῖ καὶ χώραν, καὶ ὥρην, καὶ ἡλικίην, καὶ νόσους, ἐν ἧσι δεῖ, ἢ οὐ.*

In perturbationibus alvi, et vomitibus sponte evenientibus, siquidem, qualia oportet purgari, purgantur, confert, et facile ferunt: sin minus, contrà. Sic et vasorum evacuatio, siquidem, qualem fieri decet, fiat, confert, et facile ferunt: sin minus, contrà. Respicere igitur oportet et regionem, et tempestatem, et ætatem, et morbos, in quibus convenit, aut non.

When that which ought to be evacuated is discharged by spontaneous vomiting and diarrhœa, it is useful, and easily endured: but when otherwise, the contrary. This is equally true with respect to every vessel: if the evacuation be such as it ought to be, it is beneficial and easily borne; if otherwise, pernicious. Attention must therefore be paid to the country, age, and season, and to the diseases in which evacuation is advantageous, or not.

## III.

Ἐν τοῖσι γυμναστικοῖσιν, αἱ ἐπ' ἄκρον εὐεξίαι σφαλεραί, ἣν ἐν τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἔωσιν. Οὐ γὰρ δύνανται μένειν ἐν τῷ αὐτέῳ, οὐδὲ ἀτρεμείν. Ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἀτρεμέουσιν, οὐδέ τι δύνανται ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἐπιιδόναι, λείπεται οὖν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον. Τούτων οὖν εἵνεκα τὴν εὐεξίην λύειν ξυμφέρει μὴ βραδέως, ἵνα πάλιν ἀρχὴν ἀναθρέψιος λάβῃ τὸ σῶμα. Μηδὲ τὰς ξυμπτώσιας ἐς τὸ ἐσχατον ἄγειν· σφαλερὸν γάρ· ἄλλ' ὁκοίη ἂν ἡ φύσις ἢ τοῦ μέλλοντος ὑπομένειν, ἐς τοῦτο ἄγειν. Ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ αἱ κενώσεις αἱ ἐς τὸ ἐσχατον ἄγουσαι, σφαλεραί. Καὶ πάλιν αἱ ἀναθρέψεις αἱ ἐν τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἐοῦσαι, σφαλεραί.

In exercitantibus boni habitus ad summum progressi, periculosi, si in extremo fuerint. Non enim possunt in eodem manere, neque quiescere. Cum vero non quiescant, neque ultra possint in melius proficere, reliquum igitur in deterius. Horum igitur causa bonum habitum solvere confert haud cunctanter, quò rursus renutritionis principium sumat corpus. Neque consistentiæ ad extremum ducendæ: periculosum enim: sed qualis natura fuerit ejus, qui perferet, eò usque ducendæ. Sic et evacuationes ad extremum ducentes periculosæ. Et rursus refectiones, cùm extremæ fuerint, periculosæ.

A full habit of body occurring in those persons who use active exercise, if extreme, is dangerous; for they cannot

remain at the same point in perfect equilibrium. Now not being able to remain without change, or to receive a salutary increase, they must deteriorate. It is consequently necessary quickly to diminish this full habit, in order to compel the body to resume the process of nutrition. But the diminution must not be carried to the greatest degree, for that would be dangerous; it must only extend as far as is suitable to him who is to bear it. Thus as evacuations when extreme are dangerous, so repletion to the same extent is dangerous also.

#### IV.

*Αἱ λεπταὶ καὶ ἀκριβέες δίδονται, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι μακροῦσιν αἰεὶ πάθεσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσιν, οὓς μὴ ἐπιδέχεται, σφαλεραί. Καὶ πάλιν αἱ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον λεπτότητος ἀφιγμέναι δίδονται χαλεπαί. Καὶ γὰρ αἱ πληρώσιες αἱ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἀφιγμέναι, χαλεπαί.*

Tenuis et exquisitus victus, et in longis morbis semper, et in acutis ubi non convenit, periculosus, et rursus ad extremum tenuitatis progressus victus, difficilis. Nam et repletiones ad extremum progressæ, difficiles sunt.

A regimen too strict and unsubstantial is always dangerous in chronic diseases, and even in those which are acute, when it does not agree with the patient. Again, as the diet pushed to an extreme degree of severity is pernicious,



so repletion carried to the utmost degree is dangerous likewise.

## V.

Ἐν τῇσι λεπτῇσι διαίτησιν ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ νοσέοντες· διὸ μᾶλλον βλάπτονται. Πᾶν γὰρ τὸ ἀμάρτημα, ὃ ἂν γίνηται, μέγα γίνεται μᾶλλον (ἐν τῇσι λεπτῇσι), ἢ ἐν τῇσιν ὀλίγον ἀδροτέρησι διαίτησι. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσι σφαλεραὶ αἱ πάνυ λεπταὶ καὶ καθεστηκυῖαι καὶ ἀκριβέες δίδονται, ὅτι τὰ ἀμαρτανόμενα χαλεπώτερον φέρουσι. Διὰ τοῦτο οὖν αἱ λεπταὶ καὶ ἀκριβέες δίδονται σφαλεραὶ ἐς τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν μικρὸν ἀδροτέρων.

In tenui victu delinquant ægri: ob id magis læduntur. Omne enim delictum, quod committitur, multò majus fit (in tenui) quam in paulò pleniore victu. Propterea etiam sanis periculosus est valde tenuis et constitutus et exquisitus victus; quia delicta gravius ferunt. Ob hoc igitur tenuis et exquisitus victus periculosus magis quam paulò plenior.

The sick err in adopting a very spare diet, since during its use, they are more liable to injury; for every error which occurs, becomes more pernicious with such regimen, than with one more generous. Even in health a diet too precise and regular is disadvantageous, because errors which may arise are more severely felt. On this account therefore a

severe regimen is more dangerous than one a little more liberal.

## VI.

Ἐς δὲ τὰ ἔσχατα νοσήματα, αἱ ἔσχαται θεραπείαι ἐς ἀκρίβειν, κράτισται.

Ad extremos morbos, extrema remedia exquisitè optima.

In very acute diseases, because of their severity, the most active measures are the best.

## VII.

Ὅκου μὲν οὖν κατοξὺ τὸ νόσημα, αὐτίκα τοὺς ἐσχάτους πόνους ἔχει, καὶ τῇ ἐσχάτως λεπτοτάτῃ διαίτῃ ἀναγκαῖον χρέεσθαι, ὅκου δὲ μὴ, ἀλλ' ἐνδέχεται ἀδροτέρως διαιτᾶν, τοσοῦτον ὑποκαταβαίνειν, ὅκόσον ἂν ἡ νοῦσος μαλθακωτέρῃ τῶν ἐσχάτων ᾗ.

Ubi igitur peracutus est morbus, statim extremos habet labores, et extremè tenuissimo victu uti necesse est. Ubi vero non, sed plenius cibare licet, tantum à *tenui* recedendum, quantum morbus remissior extremis fuerit.

When a disease is very acute, it exhibits immediately the

most intense symptoms, and it is necessary instantly to adopt the most spare diet. When however this is not the case, and a fuller diet is admissible, we must only advance in proportion as the disease is more remote from extreme severity.

## VIII.

Ὅκότεν δὲ ἀκμάζει τὸ νόσημα, τότε καὶ τῇ λεπτοτάτῃ διαίτῃ ἀναγκαῖον χρεῖσθαι.

Cùm morbus in vigore fuerit, tunc vel tenuissimo victu uti necesse est.

When a disease shall have attained its utmost severity, then it is necessary to use the most restricted diet.

## IX.

Συντεκμαίρεσθαι δὲ χρὴ καὶ τὸν νοσέοντα, εἰ ἐξαρκέσει τῇ διαίτῃ πρὸς τὴν ἀκμὴν τῆς νόσου, καὶ πότερον ἐκεῖνος ἀπαυδήσει πρότερον, καὶ οὐκ ἐξαρκέσει τῇ διαίτῃ, ἢ ἡ νοῦσος πρότερον ἀπαυδήσει καὶ ἀμβλυνεῖται.

Considerare oportet etiam ægotantem, num ad morbi



vigorem victu sufficiet, et an prius ille deficiet, et victu non sufficiet, vel morbus prius deficiet et obtundetur.

But we must also consider whether by the diet adopted the sick will be supported through the activity of the disease, or will previously sink on account of its deficiency; or whether the disease will yield first and be overcome.

## X.

‘Οκόσοισι μὲν οὖν αὐτίκα ἡ ἀκμὴ, αὐτίκα λεπτῶς διαιτᾶν. ‘Οκόσοισι δὲ ἐς ὕστερον ἡ ἀκμὴ, ἐς ἐκεῖνο καὶ πρὸ ἐκείνου μικρὸν ἀφαιρετέον. Ἐμπροσθεν δὲ πιωτέρως διαιτᾶν, ὡς ἂν ἐξαρκέσῃ ὁ νοσέων.

Quibus igitur statim vigor adest, statim tenuiter alendi. Quibus vero in posterum vigor, his ad illud et paulo ante illud *tempus* subtrahendum. Antea vero uberius alendum, ut sufficiat æger.

They in whom the greatest vigor of disease is immediately perceived, are to be immediately sparingly supplied with food: but from those in whom it occurs later, the food must at that time or a little earlier be abstracted. Previously however we must nourish more freely that the sick may be supported.

XI.

Ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν παροξυσμοῖσιν ὑποστέλλεσθαι χεῖρ· τὸ προστιθέναι γὰρ βλάπτει. Καὶ ὅκόσα κατὰ περιόδους παροξύνεται, ἐν τοῖσι παροξυσμοῖσιν ὑποστέλλεσθαι χεῖρ.

In exacerbationibus *cibum* subtrahere oportet. Exhibere enim noxium est. Et quæcunque per circuitus exacerbantur, in exacerbationibus subtrahere oportet.

During the exacerbations of disease, food must be withdrawn; for it is then pernicious: and if the disease have periodic exacerbations, it must in the same manner be withheld.

XII.

Τοὺς δὲ παροξυσμοὺς καὶ τὰς καταστάσεις δηλώσουσιν αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ αἱ ὥραι τοῦ ἔτεος, καὶ αἱ τῶν περιόδων πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐπιδόσεις, ἥν τε καθ' ἡμέρην, ἥν τε παρ' ἡμέρην, ἥν τε καὶ διὰ πλείονος χρόνου γίνωνται. Ἀτὰρ καὶ τοῖσιν ἐπιφαινομένοισιν, οἷον ἐν πλευριτικοῖσι πτύελον, ἥν αὐτικὰ ἐπιφαίνεται ἀρχομένου, βραχύνει· ἥν δ' ὕστερον ἐπιφαίνεται, μηκύνει. Καὶ οὔρα, καὶ ὑποχωρήματα, καὶ ἰδρωῖτες, καὶ εὔκριτα, καὶ δύσκριτα, καὶ βραχέα, καὶ μακρὰ τὰ νοσήματα, ἐπιφαινόμενα δηλοῖ.

Hip.

B

Exacerbationes autem et constitutiones indicabunt morbi, et anni tempora, et periodorum ad invicem *collata* incrementa, sive quotidie, sive alternis diebus, sive longiore fiant tempore. Sed etiam iis quæ *mor* apparent *eadem indicantur*, velut in pleuriticis sputum, si statim appareat veniente *morbo*, abbreviat: si verò postea appareat, producit. Et urinæ, et alvi excrementa, et sudores, cum apparent, vel judicatu faciles, vel difficiles, vel breves, vel longos morbos *fore* indicant.

Now the diseases as well as the seasons, and the extent of the periods, whether occurring daily, or on alternate days, or at longer intervals, will indicate the paroxysms and their constitutions. Similar information is derived from the supervening occurrences: as the sputum in pleuritics, when it appears at the approach of the disease, shortens it: but if afterwards, prolongs it. In the same manner the urine, stools and sweat announce when they appear, the facility or difficulty of the crisis; the length or shortness of the disease.

### XIII.

Γέροντες εὐφορώτατα νηστείην φέρουσι. Δεύτερον, οἱ καθεστηκότες. Ἠκιστα, μειράκια. Πάντων δὲ μάλιστα, παιδιά· τουτέων δὲ αὐτέων, ἅπερ ἂν τύχῃ αὐτὰ ἐωυτῶν προθυμότερα ἔοντα.



Senes facillime jejunium ferunt: secundò ætate consistentes. Minimè adolescentes. Omnium minime pueri: ex his autem, qui inter ipsos sunt alacriores.

The old bear fasting most easily: next those who have reached the meridian of life; the young with great difficulty; and children with still greater difficulty, especially those of a lively disposition.

## XIV.

Τὰ αὐξανόμενα πλεῖστον ἔχει τὸ ἔμφυτον θερμὸν, πλείστης οὖν δεῖται τροφῆς. Εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὸ σῶμα ἀναλίσκεται. Γέρουσι δὲ ὀλίγον τὸ θερμὸν· διὰ τοῦτο ἄρα ὀλίγων ὑπεκκαυμάτων δέονται· ὑπὸ πολλῶν γὰρ ἀποσβέννυται. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ πυρετοὶ τοῖσι γέρουσιν οὐχ' ὁμοίως ὀξέες· ψυχρὸν γὰρ τὸ σῶμα.

Quæ crescunt, plurimum habent calidi innati: plurimo igitur egent alimento: sin minus, corpus consumitur. Senibus autem paucus calor: propterea paucis fomitibus indigent, a multis enim extinguitur. Idcirco etiam febres senibus non similiter acutæ. Frigidum enim est corpus.

During the increase of the body there is the greatest quantity of internal heat: more food consequently is required to prevent its consumption. But in the old there is less heat; less food is therefore required; by much it would be extin-

guished. On that account fevers in them are not so acute. The body indeed is cold.

## XV.

Αἱ κοιλίαι χειμῶνος καὶ ἤρος θερμόταται φύσει, καὶ ὕπνοι μακρότατοι. Ἐν ταύτησιν οὖν τῇσιν ὥρῃσι καὶ τὰ προσάματα πλείω δότεον. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἔμφυτον θερμὸν πλεῖον ἔχουσι τροφῆς οὖν πλείονος δέονται. Σήμεῖον, αἱ ἡλικίαι καὶ οἱ ἀθληταί.

Ventres hyeme et vere natura sunt calidissimi, et somni longissimi. In his igitur temporibus etiam alimenta plura exhibenda. Innatum enim calorem majorem habent. Nutrimento igitur copiosiore indigent. Indicium sunt, ætates et athletæ.

In the winter and the spring, the belly is naturally the hottest, and the sleep the longest; in these seasons therefore more food must be taken. The internal heat being greater, a more copious supply of nutriment is necessarily required. Of this the young and the athletic are proofs.

## XVI.

Αἱ ὑγραὶ δάιται πᾶσι τοῖσι πυρεταίνουσι ξυμφέρουσι· μάλιστα

δὲ παιδίοις καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις τοῖσιν οὕτως εἰθισμένοις διαιτᾶσθαι.

Victus humidus febricitantibus omnibus confert, maximè verò pueris et aliis tali victu uti consuetis.

Liquid diet agrees best with the feverish; but especially with children and with those accustomed to it.

### XVII.

Καὶ οἷσιν ἅπαξ, ἢ δις, καὶ πλείω, ἢ ἐλάσσω, καὶ κατὰ μέρος, δοτέον δέ τι καὶ τῷ ἔθει, καὶ τῇ ὥρῃ, καὶ τῇ χώρῃ, καὶ τῇ ἡλικίῃ.

Et quibus semel aut bis, et plura vel pauciora, et per partes offerri conducatur, videndum. Concedendum autem aliquid et consuetudini, et tempestati, et regioni, et ætati.

It must also be determined whether food is to be given once or twice in the day, and whether abundantly or sparingly, or in small portions. Attention must likewise be paid to habit, to the season of the year, to the country, and to age.

### XVIII.

Θέρεος, καὶ φθινοπώρου, σιτία δυσφορώτατα φέρουσι· χειμῶνος, ῥῆϊστα· ἤρος, δεύτερον.



*Æstate et autumnno cibos difficillimè ferunt: hyeme facil-  
limè, deinde vere.*

In summer and autumn, digestion is the most difficult;  
in winter the most easy, and next in spring.

### XIX.

*Τοῖσιν ἐν τῇσι περιόδοις παροξυνομένοισι, μηδὲν δίδόναι, μηδ'  
ἀναγκάζειν, ἀλλ' ἀφαιρέειν τῶν προσθεσίων, πρὸ τῶν κρισίων.*

*His qui per circuitus exacerbantur, nihil dare oportet,  
neque cogere, sed auferre de appositionibus ante judicationes.*

During periodic exacerbations nothing ought to be given,  
and nothing ought to be restrained; but before the crisis,  
food ought to be withdrawn.

### XX.

*Τὰ κρινόμενα, καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα ἀρτίως, μὴ κινέειν, μηδὲ  
νεωτεροποιέειν, μήτε φαρμακεῖν, μήτ' ἄλλοις ἐρεθισμοῖς,  
ἀλλ' ἑᾶν.*

*Quæ judicantur et judicata sunt perfectè, neque movere  
oportet, neque innovare, sive purgantibus sive aliis irritamentis,  
sed sinere.*

Whilst the crisis is forming, and when it is complete, nothing ought to be moved, or to be introduced, whether by purgatives, or other irritants; but all should be left at rest.

XXI.

<sup>Α</sup> δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅκου ἂν μάλιστα ῥέπῃ, ταύτῃ ἄγειν, διὰ τῶν  
 ξυμφερόντων χωρίων.

Quæ ducere oportet, quò maximè vergant, eò ducenda,  
 per loca convenientia.

Those humors which ought to be evacuated, should be directed whither they have a tendency, and through convenient passages.

XXII.

Πέποινα φαρμακεύειν, καὶ κινέειν, μὴ ὥμᾶ, μηδὲ ἐν ἀρχῇσιν,  
 ἢ μὴ ὀργᾶ. Τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα οὐκ ὀργᾶ.

Concocta purgare et movere oportet, non cruda, neque in  
 principiis, nisi turgeant. Plurima verò non turgent.

Humors which are concocted ought alone to be purged  
 and moved, not those which are crude nor early in the dis-

ease, unless there be turgescence; but turgescence does not commonly occur.

### XXIII.

*Τὰ χωρέοντα μὴ τῷ πλήθει τεκμαίρεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἂν χωρήῃ οἷα δεῖ, καὶ φέρει εὐφόρως. Καὶ ὅκου δεῖ μέχρι λειποθυμίας ἄγειν, καὶ τοῦτο ποιεῖν, ἣν ἐξαρκέσῃ ὁ νοσέων.*

Quæ prodeunt non copiâ sunt æstimanda, sed si prodeant qualia oportet, et faciliè ferat. Et ubi ad animi deliquium ducere oportet, hoc etiam faciendum, si æger sufficiat.

Evacuations ought not to be estimated according to their quantity, but as they take place properly, and are easily endured. When it is necessary to extend them to fainting, it must be done, if the strength of the patient be adequate.

### XXIV.

*Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσι πάθεσιν ὀλιγάκις, καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇσι, τῇσι φαρμακείησι χρέεσθαι, καὶ τοῦτο προεξευκρινήσαντας ποιεῖν.*

In acutis affectionibus rarò, et in principiis, purgante utendum, atque hoc diligenti priùs adhibita cautione faciendum,

In acute diseases, even at their commencement, purgatives must seldom be used: nor, without exercising the greatest circumspection.

XXV.

*Ἄν, ὅλα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, ξυμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφώ-  
ρως φέρουσι. Τὰ δ' ἐναντία, δυσχερῶς.*

Si, qualia purgari oportet, purgentur, confert et facile ferunt: si verò contraria, difficulter.

If those matters be evacuated which ought to be evacuated, the evacuation is advantageous and easily endured; but with difficulty if otherwise.





## ΤΜΗΜΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ.

## I.

*\*Αν ὃ νοσήματι ὕπνος πόνον ποιέει, θανάσιμον· ἤν δὲ ὕπνος  
ὠφελέῃ, οὐ θανάσιμον.*

Quo in morbo somnus laborem facit, lethale: si verò somnus juvet, non est lethale.

When in disease sleep produces fatigue, it is a fatal sign: but if, on the other hand, refreshment occurs, it is not fatal.

## II.

*\*Οκου παραφροσύνην ὕπνος παύει, ἀγαθόν.*

Ubi somnus delirium sedat, bonum.

When sleep removes delirium, it is a favorable omen.

III.

Ὕπνος, ἀγρυπνίη, ἀμφοτέρα τοῦ μετρίου μᾶλλον γενόμενα, κακόν.

Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum excedentia, malum.

Sleep or watchfulness exceeding that which is customary, augurs unfavorably.

IV.

Οὐ πλεσμονή, οὐ λιμὸς, οὐδ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν, ὅ, τι, ἂν μᾶλλον τῆς φύσεως ᾖ.

Non satietas, non fames, neque aliud quicquam bonum est, quod naturæ modum excedat.

Neither fasting, nor fulness, nor any other excess, is advantageous.

V.

Κόποι αὐτόματοι φράζουσι νούσους.

Spontaneæ lassitudines morbos denuntiant.

Lassitude without exertion denotes disease.

## VI.

*Ὅκοσοι πονέοντές τι τοῦ σώματος, τὰ πολλὰ τῶν πόνων οὐκ αἰσθάνονται, τουτέοισιν ἡ γνώμη νοσέει.*

Quicunque aliqua corporis parte dolentes, dolorem ferè non sentiunt, his mens ægrotat.

They who are diseased in any part, and do not commonly experience pain, are diseased in mind.

## VII.

*Τὰ ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ λεπτυνόμενα σώματα, νωθρῶς ἐπανατρέφειν δεῖ· τὰ δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ὀλίγως.*

Quæ longo tempore extenuantur corpora, lentè reficere oportet: quæ verò brevī, celeriter.

Bodies which during a long period have become extenuated, must be slowly supplied with nourishment: but more quickly if the exhaustion have been rapid.

VIII.

*Ἄν ἐκ νόσου τροφήν λαμβάνων τις μὴ ἰσχύῃ, σημαίνει ὅτι πλείονι τροφῇ τὸ σῶμα χρέεται· ἢν δὲ, τροφήν μὴ λαμβάνοντος, τοῦτο γίγνηται, χρὴ εἰδέναι, ὅτι κενώσιος δεῖται.*

Si à morbo cibum quis capiens non roboretur, indicat corpus uberiori alimento uti. Si verò cibum non capienti hoc eveniat, evacuatione opus habere nosse oportet.

If a convalescent be not strengthened in proportion to the food which he receives, he takes too much nourishment; but if defect of strength occur in one not taking food, he ought to be purged.

IX.

*Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅκου ἂν τις βούληται καθαίρειν, εὖροα ποιέειν.*

Corpora ubi quis purgare voluerit, facilè fluentia reddere oportet.

When it is necessary to purge, the humors must first be rendered fluent.



## X.

*Τὰ μὴ καθαρὰ τῶν σωμάτων, ὁκόσον ἂν θρέψῃς, μᾶλλον βλάψεις.*

*Impura corpora, quò magis nutriveris, eò magis lædes.*

The more impure bodies are fed, the more diseased they become.

## XI.

*Ῥᾶον πληροῦσθαι ποτοῦ, ἢ σιτίου.*

*Facilius est repleti potu, quàm cibo.*

It is more easy to produce repletion by liquid than by solid food.

## XII.

*Τὰ ἐγκαταλιμπανόμενα ἐν τῇσι νούσοις μετὰ κρίσιν, ὑποστρεφὰς ποιέειν εἴωθεν.*

Quæ in morbis post crisim relinquuntur, recidivas facere solent.

The humors which remain after a crisis, commonly occasion a relapse.

### XIII.

*Ὅκοίσοισι κρίσις γίνεται, τούτέοισιν ἡ νύξ δύσφορος, πρὸ τοῦ παροξυσμοῦ· ἡ δὲ ἐπιούσα εὐφορωτέρη ὥς ἐπιτοπολύ.*

Quibus crisis fit, his nox ante exacerbationem gravis est : subsequens verò levior plerumque.

Those who experience a crisis pass the night which precedes the paroxysm very painfully ; but that which follows more comfortably.

### XIV.

*Ἐν τῇσι τῆς κοιλίης ῥύσεσιν αἱ μεταβολαὶ τῶν διαχωρημάτων ὠφελέουσιν, ἤν μὴ ἐς τὰ πονηρὰ μεταβάλλῃ.*

In alvi profluviis mutationes excrementorum juvant, nisi in prava mutantur.

In diarrhœa, if the color of the fœces change, relief occurs ; unless the change be for the worse.

## XV.

Ὅκου φάρυγξ νοσέει, ἢ φύματα ἐν τῷ σώματι ἐκφύεται, σκέπτεσθαι χρὴ τὰς ἐκκρίσεις· ἣν γὰρ χολώδεις ἔωσι, τὸ σῶμα ξυγνοσέει· ἣν δὲ ὅμοιαι τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσι γίγνωνται, ἀσφαλὲς τὸ σῶμα τρέφειν.

Ubi fauces ægrotant, aut tubercula in corpore exoriuntur, excretiones inspicere oportet: si enim biliosæ fuerint, corpus unâ ægrotat: si verò similes sanis fiant, tutum est corpus nutrire.

When the fauces are diseased, or tubercles appear on the surface of the body, the excretions ought to be observed; for if they are bilious the whole body participates in the disease, but if healthy in appearance, then food may be safely employed.

## XVI.

Ὅκου λιμὸς, οὐ δεῖ πονέειν.

Ubi fames, non oportet laborare.

Whilst fasting, labor must be avoided.

## XVII.

Ὅκου ἂν τροφή παρὰ φύσιν πλείων ἐσέλθῃ, τοῦτο νοῦσον ποιέει.  
Δηλοῖ δὲ ἡ ἱησις.

Ubi cibus præter naturam copiosior ingressus fuerit, id morbum facit. Ostendit autem sanatio.

Food when taken in greater quantity than nature requires, causes disease. This the method of cure demonstrates.

## XVIII.

Τῶν τρεφόντων ἀθρόως καὶ ταχέως, ταχεῖαι καὶ αἱ διαχωρήσεις γίνονται.

Eorum quæ confertim et celeriter nutriunt, celeres etiam fiunt egestiones.

The excretions from those aliments which nourish quickly and abundantly, are rapid.



## XIX.

*Τῶν ὀξέων νοσημάτων οὐ πάνπαν ἀσφαλέες αἱ προδιαγορεύσεις, οὔτε τοῦ θανάτου, οὔτε τῆς ὑγείης.*

Acutorum morborum non omninò tutæ sunt prædictiones, neque mortis, neque sanitatis.

Predictions in acute diseases, whether favorable or unfavorable, are not absolutely certain.

## XX.

*Ὅκόσοις νέοις ἐοῦσιν αἱ κοιλίαι ὑγραί εἰσι, τούτοις ἀπογηράσκουσι ξηραίνονται. Ὅκόσοις δὲ νέοις ἐοῦσιν αἱ κοιλίαι ξηραί εἰσι, τούτοις πρεσβυτέροις γινομένοις ὑγραίνονται.*

Quibus, dum sunt juvenes, alvi sunt humidæ, iis senescentibus siccantur. Quibus vero, dum sunt juvenes, alvi sunt siccæ, his senescentibus humectantur.

They who in youth have relaxed bowels, in old age become constipated. But they who in youth are constipated, in advanced life have the bowels relaxed.

XXI.

Λιμὸν θώρηξις λύει.

Famem vini potio solvit.

Wine removes the sensation of hunger.

XXII.

Ἀπὸ πλησμονῆς ὁκόσα ἂν νοσήματα γένηται, κένωσις ἰῇται. Καὶ ὁκόσα ἀπὸ κενώσεως, πλησμονή. Καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡ ὑπεναντίωσις.

A repletionem quicunque fiunt morbi, evacuatio sanat. Et quicunque ab evacuatione, repletio. Et aliorum contrarietas sanat.

Diseases produced by repletion, are cured by evacuation; and if by inanition, by repletion : and with respect to other diseases, by their opposites.

XXIII, XXIV.

Τὰ ὀξεία τῶν νοσημάτων κρίνεται ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρησι.

Acuti morbi in quatuordecim diebus judicantur.

Acute diseases have a crisis in fourteen days.

*Τῶν ἑπτὰ ἢ τετάρτῃ ἐπίδηλος. Ἐτέρῃς ἑβδομάδος ἢ ὀγδοῇ ἀρχή. Θεωρητὴ δὲ ἡ ἐνδεκάτῃ· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι τετάρτῃ τῆς ἐτέρῃς ἑβδομάδος. Θεωρητὴ δὲ πάλιν ἡ ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι τετάρτῃ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτης· ἐβδόμῃ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνδεκάτης.*

Septimorum quartus est index. Alterius septimanæ octavus est initium. Notandus verò undecimus: is enim quartus est alterius septimanæ. Notandus rursum decimus septimus: hic enim est quartus quidem à decimo quarto: septimus verò ab undecimo.

The fourth day is the index of the seventh: the eighth is the commencement of the second week. The eleventh day is also important, being the fourth of the second week: and the seventeenth, being the fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh from the eleventh.

## XXV.

*Οἱ θερινοὶ τεταρταῖοι τὰ πολλὰ γίνονται βραχείες· οἱ δὲ φθινοπωρινοί, καὶ μακροὶ μάλιστα οἱ πρὸς τὸν χειμῶνα συνάπτοντες.*

Quartanæ æstivæ plerumque fiunt breves : autumnales verò longæ, et maximè quæ prope hyemem incidunt.

The quartan fevers of summer are commonly short ; but those of autumn long ; especially if they occur near the beginning of winter.

XXVI.

*Πυρετὸν ἐπὶ σπασμῷ βέλτιον γενέσθαι, ἢ σπασμὸν ἐπὶ πυρετῷ.*

Febrem convulsioni supervenire melius est, quàm convulsionem febri.

It is better that fever should succeed convulsion, than convulsion fever.

XXVII.

*Τοῖσι μὴ κατὰ λόγον κουφίζουσιν, οὐ δεῖ πιστεύειν, οὐδὲ φοβεῖσθαι λίην τὰ μοχθηρὰ γινόμενα παραλόγως. Τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ τῶν τοιουτέων ἐστὶν ἀβέβαια, καὶ οὐ πάνυ τοι διαμένειν, οὐδὲ χρονίζεω εἰωθε.*

His, quæ non secundum rationem levant, credere non oportet, neque timere valdè quæ præter rationem fiunt prava.



Multa enim horum sunt inconstantia, nec admodum permanere, neque durare solent.

Diminution of disease occurring without obvious cause, must not be trusted ; nor augmentation happening without sufficient reason be feared ; for they are in general uncertain and transient changes.

## XXVIII.

*Τῶν πυρεσσόντων μὴ παντάπασιν ἐπιπολαίως, τὸ διαμένειν καὶ μὴδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τὸ σῶμα, ἣ δὲ συντήκεσθαι μᾶλλον τοῦ κατὰ λόγον, μοχθηρόν. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ μῆκος νούσου σημαίνει, τὸ δὲ ἀσθένειαν.*

Febricitantium non omninò leviter, permanere, et nihil remittere corpus, aut etiam magis quàm pro ratione colliquefieri malum est. Illud enim morbi longitudinem indicat, hoc verò infirmitatem.

If the body when attacked with a severe fever remain in the same state ; if it do not diminish, or if it become excessively emaciated, the situation is alike dangerous ; for the one indicates a long disease, the other excessive weakness.

## XXIX, XXX.

Ἀρχομένων τῶν νόσων, ἥν τι δοκέη κινέειν, κίνει. Ἀκμαζουσῶν δὲ, ἡσυχίην ἔχειν βέλτιόν ἐστι.

Incipientibus morbis, si quid movendum videatur, move : vigentibus verò, quiescere melius est.

At the commencement of disease, if active measures be required, let them be resorted to ; but during the greatest vigor of the disease it is better to remain inactive.

Περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰ τέλη πάντα ἀσθενέστερα· περὶ δὲ τὰς ἀκμὰς, ἰσχυρότερα.

Circa principia et fines omnia sunt debiliora. Circa vigores verò vehementiora.

About the beginning and end of disease every thing is the weakest ; but about the height the most vehement.

## XXXI.

Τῷ ἐξ ἀρρώστης εὐσιτέοντι, μηδὲν ἐπιιδόναι τὸ σῶμα, μοχθηρόν.

A morbo bellè comedenti, nihil proficere corpus, malum est.

It is a bad sign when during convalescence sufficient food is consumed, and the body is not improved by it.

### XXXII.

Ὡς τὰ πολλὰ πάντες οἱ φαύλως ἔχοντες, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν εὐσιτέοντες, καὶ μηδὲν ἐπιιδόντες, πρὸς τῷ τέλει πάλιν ἀσιτεύουσιν· οἱ δὲ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἀσιτέοντες ἰσχυρῶς, ὕστερον δὲ εὐσιτέοντες, βέλτιον ἀπαλλάσσουσιν.

Ut plurimum omnes qui malè habent, circa principia quidem benè comedentes, et nihil proficientes, ad finem rursus cibum non appetunt. Qui verò circa initia quidem cibum omninò non appetunt, postea autem benè appetunt, meliùs liberantur.

In general, the sick who at first eat freely, and do not improve, lose at last their appetite; whilst on the contrary, they who in the beginning are entirely without appetite, but soon desire food, recover from their disease.

## XXXIII.

Ἐν πάσῃ νόσῳ τὸ ἐρῶσθαι τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ εὖ ἔχειν πρὸς τὰς προσφορὰς, ἀγαθόν. τὸ δὲ ἐναντίον, κακόν.

In omni morbo mente valere, et benè se habere ad ea quæ offeruntur, bonum est: contrarium verò, malum.

In every disease to possess a sound mind, and to receive freely what is administered, are favorable omens; but the contrary, unfavorable.

## XXXIV.

Ἐν τῇσι νόσοισιν ἧσσον κινδυνεύουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν οἰκείῃ τῆς φύσεως, καὶ τῆς ἡλικίης, καὶ τῆς ἑξέως, καὶ τῆς ὥρης ἢ νοῦσος ᾗ μᾶλλον, ἢ οἷσιν ἂν μὴ οἰκείῃ κατὰ τι τούτων.

In morbis minùs periclitantur, quorum naturæ, et ætati, et habitui, et tempori magis similis fuerit morbus, quàm in quibus horum nulli *fuerit* similis.

They whose diseases are most analogous to the strength, age, constitution of the body and season, are exposed to less danger than those who do not preserve any of these relations.

*Hipp.*

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## XXXV.

Ἐν πάσῃσι τῇσι νόσοισι, τὰ περὶ τὸν ὀμφαλὸν, καὶ τὸ ἥτρον, πάχος ἔχειν, βέλτιόν ἐστι· τὸ δὲ σφόδρα λεπτὸν καὶ ἐκτετηκὸς, μοχθηρόν. ἐπισφαλὲς δὲ τὸ τοιοῦτον, καὶ πρὸς τὰς κάτω καθάρσιας.

In omnibus morbis, quæ partes ad umbilicum et imum ventrem sunt, crassitudinem habere, melius est. Valdè autem tenues et eliquatas ipsas habere, malum. Periculosum verò illud est, etiam ad infernas purgationes.

In every disease it is better that the umbilical and hypogastric regions should preserve a certain degree of fulness. Extreme thinness, or wasting of these parts, is an unfavourable sign. To purge under these circumstances would even be dangerous.

## XXXVI, XXXVII.

Οἱ ὑγιεινῶς ἔχοντες τὰ σώματα, ἐν τῇσι φαρμακείῃσι καθαιρόμενοι ἐκλύονται ταχέως, καὶ οἱ πονηρῇ τροφῇ χρεώμενοι.

Qui sana habent corpora, pharmacis purgati citò exsolvuntur, ut et qui pravo utuntur cibo.

They who possess a healthy constitution, are quickly depressed by purgatives, as well as they who use bad food.

*Οἱ εὖ τὰ σώματα ἔχοντες, φαρμακεύεσθαι ἐργώδεις.*

*Qui benè valent corpore, purgatu sunt difficiles.*

They who have healthy bodies are purged with difficulty.

### XXXVIII.

*Τὸ σμικρῷ χεῖρον, καὶ πόμα, καὶ σιτόν, ἥδιον δὲ, τῶν βελτιόνων μὲν, ἀηδεστέρων δὲ, μᾶλλον αἰρετέον.*

*Paulò deterior, et potus, et cibus, jucundior autem, eligendus potiùs, quàm meliores quidem, sed ingratiore.*

Food and drink, if agreeable, although less salubrious, are preferable to the more salubrious, if less grateful,

## XXXIX.

*Οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν νέων τὰ μὲν πολλὰ νοσέουσιν ἥσσον. ὅσα δ' ἂν αὐτέοισι χρόνια νοσήματα γένηται, τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσκει.*

*Senes ut plurimum quidem juvenibus minus ægrotant. Quicunque verò ipsis morbi fiunt diuturni, plerumque commoriuntur.*

Old persons, in general, have less violent diseases than the young; but if they be attacked by any chronic affection, they are commonly destroyed by it.

## XL.

*Βράγχοι, καὶ κόρυζαι, τοῖσι σφόδρα πρεσβύτησιν οὐ πεπαίνονται*

*Raucedines, et gravedines, in valdè senibus non coquantur.*

Hoarseness, and Gravedo, occurring in those who are very old, are not perfectly concocted.

XLI.

Οἱ ἐκλυόμενοι πολλάκις καὶ ἰσχυρῶς, ἄνευ φανερῆς προφάσιος, ἐξαπίνης τελευτῶσι.

Qui sæpè et vehementer, absque manifestâ causâ, animo linquantur, ex improviso moriuntur.

They who are frequently subject to deliquium animi, without any evident cause, die suddenly at last.

XLII.

Λύειν ἀποπληξίην, ἰσχυρὴν μὲν, ἀδύνατον· ἀσθενέα δὲ, οὐ ῥηϊδίον.

Solvere apoplexiam, vehementem quidem, impossibile: debilem verò, non facile.

It is impossible to cure apoplexy when severe, and very difficult even when slight.

## XLIII.

*Τῶν ἀπαγχομένων, καὶ καταλυομένων, μηδέπω δὲ τεθνηκότων, οὐκ ἀναφέρουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν ἀφρὸς ᾗ περὶ τὸ στόμα.*

Ex iis, qui strangulantur, et resolvuntur, nondum autem sunt mortui, non se recolligunt, quibus spuma circa os fuerit.

They who are suffocated, or who have fainted, but who are not yet dead, do not recover, if froth have collected about the mouth.

## XLIV.

*Οἱ παχείες σφύδρα κατὰ φύσιν, ταχυθάνατοι γίνονται μᾶλλον τῶν ἰσχυῶν.*

Qui naturâ sunt valdè crassi, magis subito moriuntur, quàm graciles.

Persons who are naturally of a full habit die suddenly, more frequently than those who are slender.



XLV.

*Τῶν ἐπιληπτικῶν τοῖσι νέοισιν ἀπαλλαγὴν αἱ μεταβολαί, μάλιστα τῆς ἡλικίης, καὶ τῶν χωρίων, καὶ τῶν βίων, ποιεῖουσι.*

*Epilepticis pueris, mutationes, maximè ætatis, et regionum, et vitarum, liberationem faciunt.*

*Among children subject to epilepsy, changes, especially of age, of country, and of manner of living, effect a cure.*

XLVI.

*Δύο πόνων ἅμα γινομένων μὴ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον, ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον.*

*Duobus doloribus simul obortis, non in eodem loco, vehementior obscurat alterum.*

*Of two pains existing at the same time, but not in the same place, the stronger obscures the other.*

## XLVII.

Περὶ τὰς γενέσεις τοῦ πυῦ, οἱ πόνοι, καὶ οἱ πυρετοὶ ξυμβαίνουσι μᾶλλον, ἢ γενομένου.

Circa puris generationes, dolores, et febres magis accidunt, quàm *ipso* facto.

Pain and fever are more considerable at the commencement of suppuration, than when it is completed.

## XLVIII.

Ἐν πάσῃ κινήσει τοῦ σώματος, ὁπόταν ἄρχεται πονέειν, τὸ δι-  
αναπαύειν εὐθὺς ἄκοπον.

In omni corporis motu, quando dolere cœperit, interquiescere statim lassitudinem curat.

In every exertion of the body when pain begins to be experienced, it is immediately relieved by rest.

XLIX.

Οἱ εἰθισμένοι τοὺς συνήθεις πόνους φέρειν, καὶ ἔωσιν ἀσθενέες ἢ γέροντες, τῶν ἀσυνήθων, ἰσχυρῶν τε καὶ νέων, ῥᾶον φέρουσι.

Consueti solitos labores ferre, etiamsi fuerint debiles aut senes, insuetis, robustis *licet* et juvenibus, facilius ferunt.

They who are accustomed to daily labor, although even weak or old, endure it more easily than the robust or young who are unaccustomed to it.

L.

Τὰ ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου συνήθεια, καὶ ἢ χεῖρα, τῶν ἀσυνήθων ἥσσον ἐνοχλεῖν εἴωθε. δεῖ οὖν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἀσυνήθεια μεταβάλλειν.

A multo tempore consueta, etiamsi fuerint deteriora, insuetis minùs turbare solent. Oportet igitur etiam ad insolita mutare.

Things to which for a long time the body has been accustomed, occasion less inconvenience, than others more salutary to which it has not been habituated. It is therefore necessary occasionally to change the habits.

*Hipp.*

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## LI.

Τὸ κατὰ πολὺν, καὶ ἐξαπίνης, κενοῦν, ἢ πληροῦν, ἢ θερμαίνειν, ἢ ψύχειν, ἢ ἄλλως ὀκοσοῦν τὸ σῶμα κινεῖν, σφαλερόν. καὶ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον. τὸ δὲ κατ' ὀλίγον, ἀσφαλές· καὶ ἄλλως ἦν καὶ τις ἐξ ἑτέρου ἐφ' ἑτερον μεταβαίνει.

Multum, et derepentè, evacuare, aut replere, aut calefacere, aut frigefacere, aut aliter quocunque modo corpus movere, periculosum est. Nam etiam omne multum (i. e. *nimum*) naturæ est inimicum. Quod verò paulatim *fit*, tutum est: tum aliàs, tum si quis ex altero ad alterum transeat.

Suddenly and considerably to empty or to replenish, to warm or to cool, or by any other mode to move the body, is dangerous; for every excess is inimical to nature. Whatever is done gradually, is safe: but if the transition should be from one extreme to the other, it is dangerous.

## LII.

Πάντα κατὰ λόγον ποιεόντι, καὶ μὴ γινομένων τῶν κατὰ λόγον, μὴ μεταβαίνειν ἐφ' ἑτερον, μένοντος τοῦ δόξαντος ἐξ ἀρχῆς.

Omnia secundum rationem facienti, et non secundum ratio-

nem evenientibus, non transeundum ad aliud, manente eo, quod visum est ab initio.

If that be not accomplished, which is expected from rational endeavours, the same object remaining, no change must be made.

### LIII.

Ὅσοι τὰς κοιλίας ὑγρὰς ἔχουσι, νέοι μὲν ὄντες, βέλτιον ἀπαλλάσσουσι τῶν τὰς ξηρὰς ἔχόντων. ἐς δὲ τὸ γῆρας, χεῖρον ἀπαλλάσσουσι· ξηραίνονται γὰρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, τοῖσιν ἀπογηράσκουσι.

Quicunque alvos habent humidus, dum quidem juvenes sunt, meliùs liberantur his, qui siccas habent. Ad senectutem enim, pejùs liberantur: siccantur enim ut plurimùm senescentibus.

They who during youth have open bowels, are more easily freed from disease than those who are constipated: in advanced life however it is otherwise, for the bowels are then commonly more confined.



## LIV.

*Μεγέθει δὲ σώματος ἐννεάσαι μὲν, ἐλευθέριον καὶ οὐκ ἀειδές·  
ἐγγεράσαι δὲ, δύσχρηστον, καὶ χεῖρον τῶν ἐλασσόνων.*

Procero corpore juventutem quidem degere liberale est, nec deforme: insenescere verò, incommodum, et parvis deterius.

In young people, a tall form is noble, and beneficial: but when age approaches, the form becomes impaired, and is less advantageous than shortness.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ.

I.

ΑΙ μεταβολαὶ τῶν ὁρῶν, μάλιστα τίκτουσι νοσήματα· καὶ ἐν τῇσιν ὥρῃσιν αἱ μεγάλαι μεταλλαγαὶ, ἡ ψύξις, ἡ θάλψις, καὶ τ' ἄλλα κατὰ λόγον οὕτως.

*Mutationes anni temporum, maximè pariunt morbos : et in ipsis temporibus magnæ mutationes, aut frigoris, aut caloris, et alia pro ratione eodem modo.*

The changes of the seasons are the principal causes of disease : and in the same seasons great changes of temperature ; so likewise of others according to their degree.

II.

Τῶν φυσίων, αἱ μὲν πρὸς θέρος, αἱ δὲ πρὸς χειμῶνα, εἴ ἡ κακῶς πεφύκασι.

Naturarum, aliæ quidem ad æstatem, aliæ verò ad hyemem, benè aut malè sunt constitutæ.

Of constitutions, some indeed are well adapted to summer, others to winter, and the reverse.

### III.

*Τῶν νούσων ἄλλαι πρὸς ἄλλας εὖ ἢ κακῶς πεφύκασι· καὶ ἡλικίαι τινὲς πρὸς ὥρας, καὶ χώρας, καὶ διαίτας.*

Morborum alii ad alia *tempora* benè aut malè se habent : et ætates quædam ad tempora, et regiones, et victus.

In relation to particular seasons, some diseases are more mild, others more severe : there are even certain ages which agree better with certain seasons, as well as climate and food.

### IV.

*Ἐν τῇσιν ἁργῇσιν, ὅταν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης, ὅτι μὲν θάλπος, ὅτι δὲ ψύχος γίγνηται, φθινοπωρινὰ τὰ νοσήματα προσδέχεσθαι χρεόν.*

In temporibus, quando eâdem die, modò calor, modò frigus fit, autumnales morbos expectare oportet.

When, during the same day, the weather is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, we must expect the diseases of autumn.

V.

Νότοι βαρυήκοοι, ἀχλυώδεις, καρηβαρικοὶ, νώθροι, διαλυτικοί. ὁκόταν οὗτος δυναστεύῃ, τοιαῦτα ἐν τῇσιν ἀρρώστίησι πάσχουσιν. ἦν δὲ βόρειον ἤ, βήχες, φαρύγγες κοιλίαι σκληραὶ, δυσουρίαι, φρικώδεις, ὀδύναι πλευρέων, στηθέων· ὁκόταν οὗτος δυναστεύῃ, τοιαῦτα ἐν τῇσιν ἀρρώστίησι προσδέχεσθαι χρή.

Austri auditum gravantes, caliginosi, caput gravantes, segnes, dissolventes. Quum hic dominatum tenuerit, talia in morbis patiuntur. Si verò aquilonium fuerit *anni tempus*, tusses, fauces *asperæ*, alvi duræ, urinæ difficultates, horrores, dolores costarum, pectorum. Quum hic dominatus fuerit, talia in morbis expectare oportet.

The South winds obstruct the hearing, impair the sight, relax and weaken the body, produce torpor, and render the head heavy. When this temperature prevails, its effects are felt more particularly by those who are diseased. North winds occasion cough, diseases of the throat, constipation,

dysuria, rigors, pains in the side and chest. This temperature prevailing, we must expect these symptoms in diseases.

## VI.

*Ὅταν θέρος γένηται ἥρι ὅμοιον, ἰδρῶτας ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι πολλοὺς προσδέχεσθαι χρή.*

Quum æstas fit veri similis, sudores in febribus multos expectare oportet.

If the summer resemble the spring, excessive sweating in fevers may be expected.

## VII.

*Ἐν τοῖσιν αὐχμοῖσι πυρετοὶ ὀξείες γίνονται. καὶ ἣν μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ τὸ ἔτος τοιούτεον ἔδν, οἷον τὴν κατάστασιν ἐποίησεν, ὡς ἐπιτοπολὺ καὶ τὰ νοσήματα τοιαῦτα δεῖ προσδέχεσθαι.*

In siccitatibus febres acutæ fiunt. Et, si quidem annus pro majori parte talis fuerit, qualem fecit constitutionem, ut plurimum etiam tales morbos expectare oportet.

In dry seasons fevers become acute; and if the greater

part of the year shall have been such as it hath rendered the constitution, we may chiefly expect similar diseases.

VIII.

*Ἐν τοῖσι καθεστέωσι καιροῖσιν, ἣν ὠραίως τὰ ὠραῖα ἀποδιδῶσιν, εὐσταθέες, καὶ εὐκρινέες αἱ νοῦσοι γίνονται· ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν ἀκαταστάτοισιν, ἀκατάστατοι, καὶ δύσκριτοι.*

In constantibus temporibus, si tempestivè tempestiva reddantur, constantes, et judicatu faciles fiunt morbi: in inconstantibus autem, inconstantes, et difficiles judicatu.

In regular seasons succeeding each other in order, the diseases are regular, and their crises easily determined: irregularity of seasons, on the contrary, produces irregularity of disease, and crises which are with difficulty ascertained.

IX.

*Ἐν φθινοπώρῳ ὀξύταται αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ θανατωδέσταται τὰ ἐπίπαν· ἥρ δὲ ὑγιεινότερον, καὶ ἥκιστα θανατώδες.*

In autumnno morbi acutissimi, et perniciosissimi omnino: ver autem saluberrimum, et minimè exitiale.

*Hipp.*

G



Diseases during the autumn are very severe and destructive: the spring, on the contrary, is very salubrious, and the diseases are seldom fatal.

## X.

*Τὸ φθινόπωρον τοῖς φθίνουσι κακόν.*

Autumnus tabidis malus.

Autumn is noxious to the phthisical.

## XI.

*Περὶ δὲ τῶν ὥρέων, ἥν μὲν ὁ χειμῶν αὐχμηρὸς καὶ βόρειος γένηται, τὸ δὲ ἔαρ ἔπομβρον καὶ νότιον, ἀνάγκη τοῦ θέρους πυρετοὺς ὀξείας, καὶ ὀφθαλμίας, καὶ δυσεντερίας γίνεσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ τῇσι γυναιξί, καὶ ἀνδράσι τοῖσιν ὑγροῖσι τὰς φύσεις.*

De temporibus, si quidem hyems sicca et aquilonia fuerit, ver autem pluviosum et australe, æstate necesse est febres acutas fieri, et ophthalmias, et dysenterias, maximè autem mulieribus, et viris naturâ humidis.

In regard to the seasons, if the winter have been dry and cold, and the spring moist and warm, in summer acute fevers, ophthalmias, and dysenteries must necessarily occur; chiefly however among females, and men of pituitous temperament.

## XII.

<sup>Α</sup>Ην δὲ νότιος ὁ χειμὼν, καὶ ἔπομβρος, καὶ εὖδιος γίνηται, τὸ δὲ ἔαρ αὐχμηρὸν καὶ βόρειον, αἱ μὲν γυναῖκες, ἧσιν οἱ τόκοι πρὸς τὸ ἦρ, ἐκ πάσης προφάσιος ἐκτιτρώσκουσιν· αἱ δ' ἂν τέκωσιν, ἀκρατέα καὶ νοσώδεα τὰ παιδιά τίκτουςιν, ὥστε ἡ παραυτίκα ἀπόλλυσθαι, ἡ λέπτα καὶ νοσώδεα ζῆν ἔόντα. τοῖσι δὲ ἄλλοισι βροτοῖσι δυσεντερίαι, καὶ ὀφθαλμίαι ξηραὶ γίγνονται· τοῖσι δὲ πρεσβυτέροιςι κατάρροι συντόμως ἀπολλύντες.

Si verò hyems australis, et pluviosa, et tranquilla sit, ver autem siccum et aquilonium, mulieres quidem, quibus partus in ver *incidit*, ex omni occasione abortiunt: quæ verò pepererint, infirmos et morbosos pariunt pueros; ita ut vel statim *illi* pereant, vel tenues et morborum vivant. Ceteris verò mortalibus dysenteriae, et ophthalmiae siccae fiunt: senioribus autem catarrhi brevi perimenter.

But if the winter have been rainy and mild, and the spring dry and cold, pregnant women who expect to be delivered

during the spring, are liable to abortion from the slightest cause ; whilst those who do not miscarry, give birth to weak and diseased children, either dying very soon, or living as valetudinarians. Other persons are subject to dysentery, and dry ophthalmia, and the aged are attacked by destructive catarrhs.

## XIII.

*Ἡν δὲ τὸ θέρος αὐχμηρὸν καὶ βόρειον γένηται, τὸ δὲ φθινόπωρον ἔπομβρον καὶ νότιον, κεφαλαλγίαι ἐς τὸν χειμῶνα γίνονται, καὶ βῆχες, καὶ βράγχαι, καὶ κόρυζαι· ἐνίοισι δὲ καὶ φθίσεις.*

Si verò æstas sicca et aquilonia fiat, autumnus autem pluviosus et australis, capitis dolores ad hyemem fiunt, et tusses, et raucedines, et gravedines : quibusdam verò etiam tabes.

But if a dry and cold summer be succeeded by a moist and warm autumn, from the commencement of winter pains in the head occur, with cough, hoarseness, coryza, and in some even consumption.

## XIV.

*Ἡν δὲ βόρειον ἤ καὶ ἄνυδρον, τοῖσι μὲν ὑγροῖσιν ἐοῦσι τὰς*

φύσιας, καὶ τῇσι γυναιξί, ξύμφορον· τοῖσι δὲ λοιποῖσιν ὀφθαλμίαι  
ἔσονται ξηραὶ, καὶ πυρετοὶ ὀξέες, καὶ κόρυζαι (χρόνιαι) ἐνίοισι δὲ  
καὶ μελαγχολίαι.

Si verò aquilonius et sine pluviis *autumnus* fuerit, iis quidem  
qui naturâ sunt humidi, et mulieribus, commodus erit :  
reliquis verò erunt ophthalmiæ siccæ, et febres acutæ, et grave-  
dines (diuturnæ) : nonnullis verò etiam melancholiæ.

Should the autumn be cold, and without rain, it will be a  
favorable season for men, and for women of a moist tempera-  
ment ; in others however it will cause dry ophthalmias, severe  
fevers, chronic catarrh, and in some even melancholy.

## XV.

Τῶν δὲ καταστασίων τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, τὸ μὲν ὅλον, οἱ αὖχοι τῶν  
ἐπομβρίων εἰσὶν ὑγιεινότεροι, καὶ ᾗσσον θανατώδεις.

Ex anni verò constitutionibus, in universum quidem, sic-  
citates pluviosis sunt salubriores, et minùs lethales.

With respect to the seasons in general, those which are  
dry are more salubrious and less fatal than the rainy.

## XVI.

Νοσήματα δὲ ἐν μὲν τῇσιν ἐπομβρίησιν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ γίνεται, πυρετοί τε μακροί, καὶ κοιλίης ῥύσεις, καὶ σηπεδόνες, καὶ ἐπίληπτοι, καὶ ἀπόπληκτοι, καὶ κυνάγχαι. ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν αὐχμοῖσι, φθινώδεις, ὀφθαλμῖαι, ἀρθρίτιδες, στραγγουρίαι, καὶ δυσεντερίαι.

Morbi autem in pluviosis quidem plerumque fiunt, et febres longæ, et alvi fluxiones, et putredines, et epileptici, et apoplectici, et anginæ. In siccitatibus verò, tabidi, ophthalmiæ, arthritides, urinæ stillicidia, et dysenteriae.

In rainy seasons the greatest number of diseases occur; especially protracted fevers, diarrhœas, putrid complaints, epilepsies, apoplexies, and quinsies: but in dry seasons, phthisis, ophthalmia, arthritis, dysentery, and strangury prevail.

## XVII.

Αἱ δὲ καθ' ἡμέρην καταστάσεις, αἱ μὲν βόραιοι, τὰ τε σώματα ξυγιστῶσι, καὶ εὐτονα, καὶ εὐκίνητα, καὶ εὐχρόα, καὶ εὐηκοῦτερα ποιεῖουσι, καὶ τὰς κοιλίας ξηραίνουσι, καὶ τὰ ὅμματα δάκνουσι, καὶ περὶ τὸν θώρηκα ἄλγῃμα, ἣν τι προϋπάρχει, μᾶλλον πονέουσιν. αἱ δὲ νότιοι διαλύουσι τὰ σώματα καὶ ὑγραίνουσι, καὶ βαρυηκοῖας, καὶ καρηβασίας ποιεῖουσι, καὶ ἰλίγγους ἐν τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι σώμασι δυσκινήσῃν, καὶ τὰς κοιλίας ὑγραίνουσι.

Quotidianæ autem constitutiones, aquiloniæ quidem, corpora compingunt, et robusta, et faciliè mobilia, et benè colorata, et meliùs audientia faciunt, et alvos siccant, et oculos mordent, et dolorem circa thoracem, si quis præexistat, majorem faciunt. Austrinæ verò, corpora dissolvunt, et humectant, et auditus graves, et capitis gravitates faciunt, et vertigines in oculis, et corporibus motum difficilem, et alvos humectant.

But with respect to the daily state of the weather, the Boreal contracts the body, rendering it robust, active, and well colored, and the sense of hearing more acute ; it also occasions the bowels to become bound, the eyes to smart, and pain to arise about the chest, or if previously existing, to become more severe. The Austral state, on the contrary, relaxes the body, overcharges it with moisture, deadens the sense of hearing, renders the head heavy, and causes vertigo, inactivity, and diarrhœa.

### XVIII.

Κατὰ δὲ τὰς ὥρας, τοῦ μὲν ἤρος, καὶ ἄκρου τοῦ θέρεος, οἱ παῖδες, καὶ οἱ τουτέων ἐχόμενοι τῇσιν ἡλικίῃσιν, ἄριστά τε διάγουσι, καὶ ὑγιαίνουνσι μάλιστα. τοῦ δὲ θέρεος, καὶ τοῦ φθινοπώρου μέχρι μὲν τινος, οἱ γέροντες. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν τοῦ φθινοπώρου, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος, οἱ μέσοι τῇσιν ἡλικίῃσι.



Secundum tempora autem, vere quidem, et primâ æstate, pueri, et his ætate proximi, optimè degunt, et maximè sani sunt. Æstate verò, et autumnno ad aliquam quidem partem, senes. Reliquo autem autumnno, et hyeme, qui medii sunt ætate.

As to the seasons themselves, infants and young persons pass very well through the spring and the beginning of summer, enjoying perfect health : the aged likewise through summer, and a part of autumn ; but those of middle age are best adapted to the latter part of this season, and to winter.

## XIX.

*Νουσµατα δὲ πάντα μὲν ἐν πάσῃσι τῇσιν ὥρῃσι γίνεται, μᾶλλον δ' ἔνια κατ' ἐνίας αὐτέων καὶ γίνεται, καὶ παροξύνεται.*

Morbi autem omnes quidem in omnibus temporibus fiunt : nonnulli verò in quibusdam ipsorum magis et fiunt et exacerbantur.

Diseases of every description occur in each of the seasons ; but some are more frequent, and others acquire additional violence, in certain seasons.

XX.

Τοῦ μὲν γὰρ ἥρος, τὰ μανικὰ, καὶ τὰ μελαγχολικὰ, καὶ τὰ ἐπιληπτικὰ, καὶ αἱματος ῥύσιες, καὶ κυνάγχαι, καὶ κορύζαι, καὶ βράγχοι, καὶ βῆχες, καὶ λέπραι, καὶ λειχήνες, καὶ ἄλφοι, καὶ ἐξανθήσεις ἐλκώδεις πλεῖσται, καὶ φύματα, καὶ ἀρθριτικά.

Nam vere quidem, insanix, et melancholix, et epilepsix, et sanguinis fluxiones, et anginæ, et gravedines, et raucedines, et tusses, et lepræ, et impetigenes, et vitiligines, et pustulæ ulcerosæ plurimæ, et tubercula, et articulorum dolores.

The diseases incident to spring are mania, melancholia, epilepsy, hæmorrhages, angina, hoarseness, coryza, cough, leprosy, impetigo, and vitiligo; many ulcerating pustules, tubercles, and pains of the joints.

XXI.

Τοῦ δὲ θέρους, ἑνιά τε τουτέων, καὶ πυρετοὶ ξυνεχέες, καὶ καῦσοι, καὶ τριταῖοι πλεῖστοι, καὶ τεταρταῖοι, καὶ ἔμετοι, καὶ διάρροιαι, καὶ  
Hipp.

ὀφθαλμίαι, καὶ ὠτων πόνοι, καὶ στομάτων ἐλκώσεις, καὶ σηπεδόνες αἰδοίων, καὶ ἵδρωα.

Æstate verò, et horum nonnulli, et febres continuæ, et ardentes, et tertianæ plurimæ, et quartanæ, et vomitus, et alvi fluxus, et ophthalmiæ, et aurium dolores, et oris exulcerationes, et pudendorum putredines, et sudamina.

Several of these diseases also occur in summer, together with ardent and continued fevers, and many tertians and quartans, vomiting, diarrhœa, inflammation of the eyes, pains of the ears, ulceration of the mouth, putrid ulcers of the genitals, and sweating.

## XXII.

Τοῦ δὲ φθινοπώρου, καὶ τῶν θερινῶν τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ πυρετοὶ τεταρταῖοι, καὶ πλάνητες, καὶ σπληῆνες, καὶ ὕδρωπες, καὶ φθίσεις, καὶ στραγγουρίαι, καὶ λειεντερίαι, καὶ δυσεντερίαι, καὶ ἰσχιάδες, καὶ κυνάγχαι, καὶ ἄσθματα, καὶ εἰλεοὶ, καὶ ἐπιληψίαι, καὶ τὰ μανικὰ, καὶ τὰ μελαγχολικά.

Autumno autem, et multi ex æstivis, et febres quartanæ, et erroneæ, et lienes, et hydropes, et tabes, et urinæ stillicidia, et lenteria, et dysenteria, et coxæ *dolores*, et angina, et asthma, et volvuli, et epilepsia, et insania, et melancholia.

In autumn many maladies which occur in summer prevail, besides quartan and erratic fevers, affections of the spleen, dropsy, consumption, strangury, dysentery, sciatica, quinsey, asthma, volvulus, epilepsy, mania, and melancholy.

### XXIII.

Τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος, πλευρίτιδες, περιπνευμονίαι, λήθαργοι, κόρυζαι, βράγχοι, βῆχες, πόνοι στηθέων, καὶ πλευρέων, καὶ ὀσφύος, καὶ κεφαλαλγίαι, ἱλιγγοί, ἀποπληξίαι.

Hyeme verò, pleuritides, peripneumonia, lethargi, gravedines, raucedines, tusses, dolores pectorum, et laterum, et lumborum, et capitis dolores, vertigines, apoplexia.

In winter, however, occur pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, hoarseness, cough, pain in the chest, sides, loins, and head, with vertigo and apoplexy.

## XXIV.

Ἐν δὲ τῇσιν ἐλικίῃσι τοιάδε ξυμβαίνει. τοῖσι μὲν σμικροῖσι καὶ νεογνοῖσι παιδίοισιν, ἄφθαι, ἔμετοι, βῆχες, ἀγρυπνίαι, φόβοι, ὀμφαλοῦ φλεγμοναί, ὠτων ὑγρότητες.

In ætatibus autem talia eveniunt. Parvis quidem et recens natis pueris, aphthæ, vomitus, tusses, vigiliæ, pavores, umbilici inflammationes, aurium humiditates.

According to the age diseases generally also occur. Infants and young children are subject to aphthæ, vomiting, cough, watching, starting, inflammation of the navel, and discharge from the ears.

## XXV.

Πρὸς δὲ τὸ ὀδοντοφυεῖν προσάγουσιν, οὖλων ὀδαξισμοὶ, πυρετοὶ, σπασμοὶ, διάρροϊαι, καὶ μάλιστα, ὅταν ἀνάγῃσι τοὺς κυνόδοντας, καὶ τοῖσι παχυτάτοις τῶν παιδίων, καὶ τοῖσι σκληρὰς τὰς κοιλίας ἔχουσι.

Ad dentitionem verò accedentibus, gingivarum pruritus, febres, convulsiones, alvi profluvia, et maximè ubi caninos dentes producant, et iis qui inter pueros sunt crassissimi, et qui alvos duras habent.

But at the period of teething, irritation of the gums, fevers, convulsions, and looseness occur, especially when the canine teeth are producing; and particularly to those who are plethoric and costive.

## XXVI.

Πρεσβυτέροισι δὲ γενομένοισι, παρίσθμια, σπονδύλου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ ἰνίον εἶσω ᾧσιες, ἄσθματα, λιθιάσιες, ἔλμινθες στρογγύλαι, ἀσκαρίδες, ἀκροχορδόνες, σατυριασμοί, (στραγγουρίαι,) χοιράδες, καὶ τᾶλλα φύματα, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ προειρημένα.

Iis autem qui ætate sunt majores, tonsillæ *inflammatae*, verticuli in occipitio introrsum extrusiones, asthmata, calculorum generationes, lumbrici rotundi, ascarides, verrucæ pensiles, satyriasmī, (stranguriæ,) strumæ, et alia tubercula, maximè verò suprà dicta.



In those who are older the tonsils inflame, the vertebræ near the occiput become enlarged, dyspnœa occurs, calculi are formed, round worms, and ascarides appear, with small warts, satyriasis, (strangury,) scrophulous swellings and other tubercles; but chiefly those above mentioned.

## XXVII.

*Τοῖσι δὲ ἔτι πρεσβυτέροισι, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡβὴν προσάγουσι, τουτέων τε τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ πυρετοὶ χρόνιοι μᾶλλον, καὶ ἐκ ῥινῶν αἵματος ῥύσεις.*

Ætate verò adhuc provectionibus, et ad pubertatem accedentibus, et multa ex illis, et febres diuturnæ magis, et ex naribus sanguinis fluxiones.

They who have nearly reached the period of puberty experience many of those diseases, but are most liable to be attacked by protracted fevers, and discharges of blood from the nose.

## XXVIII.

Τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα τοῖσι παιδίοισι πάθεα κρίνεται, τὰ μὲν ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησι· τὰ δὲ, ἐν ἑπτὰ μηνί· τὰ δὲ, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἔτεσι· τὰ δὲ, πρὸς τὴν ἡβην προσάγουσιν. ὅσα δ' αὖ διαμείνῃ τοῖσιν παιδίοισι, καὶ μὴ ἀπολυθῇ περὶ τὸ ἡβάσκειν, ἢ τῇσι θήλεσι περὶ τὰς τῶν καταμενίων ῥήξιας, χρονίζουσιν εἴωθεν.

Plurimæ quidem affectiones pueris judicantur, aliæ in quadraginta diebus: aliæ in septem mensibus: aliæ in septem annis: aliæ *ipsis* ad pubertatem accedentibus. Quæ verò pueris permanserint, neque solutæ fuerint circa pubertatem, aut foeminis circa menstruum eruptiones, perseverare solent.

Of the diseases of children, the principal part terminate in forty days, others in seven months, others in seven years, and some on the approach of puberty; but those diseases which have continued beyond infancy, and which have not yielded to puberty among males, or to the first appearance of the menses among females, are commonly permanent.

## XXIX.

Τοῖσι δὲ νεγνίσκοισιν, αἵματος πτύσεις, φθίσεις, πυρετοὶ ὀξείες, ἐπιληψίαι, καὶ τᾶλλα νοσήματα, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ προειρημένα.

Juvenibus autem, sanguinis expuitiones, tabes, febres acutæ, epilepsiæ, et alii morbi, maximè suprà nominati.

The diseases of adults are spitting of blood, phthisis, acute fevers, epilepsy, and the greatest portion of other diseases, but especially those already mentioned.

## XXX.

Τοῖσι δὲ ὑπὲρ τῇν ἡλικίην ταύτην, ἀσθμάτα, πλευρίτιδες, περιπνευμονίαι, λήθαργοι, φρενίτιδες, καῦσοι, διάρροιαὶ χρόνιαι, χολέραι, δυσεντερίαι, λειεντερίαι, αἰμορροΐδες.

Ultra hanc ætatem verò *progressis*, asthmata, pleuritides, peripneumonix, lethargi, phrenitides, febres ardentes, alvi

profluvia diuturna, cholerae, dysenteriae, lenteriae, haemorrhoides.

Beyond this age, asthma, pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, phrenzy, ardent fevers and chronic diarrhoea prevail; likewise cholera, dysentery, lenter and haemorrhoids.

### XXXI.

Τοῖσι δὲ πρεσβύτεσι, δύσπνοιαι, κατάρροι βηχῶδες, στραγγου-  
ρίαι, δυσουρίαι, ἄρθρων πόνοι, νεφρίτιδες, ἱλιγγοί, ἀποπληξίαι, κα-  
χεξίαι, ξυσμοὶ τοῦ σώματος ὅλου, ἀγρυπνίαι, κοιλίης καὶ ὀφθαλ-  
μῶν καὶ ῥινῶν ὑγρότητες, ἀμβλυωπίαι, γλαυκώσεις, βαρυηκοΐαι.

Senibus autem, spirandi difficultates, catarrhi tussiculosi, stranguriae, dysuriae, articulorum dolores, nephritides, vertigines, apoplexiae, mali corporis habitus, pruritus totius corporis, vigiliae, alvi et oculorum et narium humiditates, visus hebetudines, glaucedines, auditus gravitates.

*Hipp.*

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Lastly, the old are attacked by difficulty of breathing, catarrh with cough, pain and difficulty in discharging the urine, gout, inflammation of the kidneys, vertigo, apoplexy, cachexy, itching of the whole body, want of sleep, diarrhœa, and discharges from the eyes and nose; they become likewise subject to defect or loss of vision, and to loss of hearing.

## ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ.

## I.

Τὰς κυούσας φαρμακεύειν, ἥν ὀργᾶ, τετράμηνα, καὶ ἄχρι ἑπτὰ μηνῶν· ἥσσον δὲ ταύτας· τὰ δὲ νήπια, καὶ πρεσβύτερα, εὐλαβέσθαι χρή.

Prægnantes purgandæ, si *materia* turgeat, quadrimestres, et usque ad septimum mensem: hæ verò minùs. Juniores autem, et seniores *fætus*, cautè vitare oportet.

Pregnant women if plethoric may be purged from the fourth to the seventh month; but even within these periods moderately: earlier or later purging must be cautiously avoided.



## II.

*Ἐν τῇσι φαρμακείῃσι τοιαῦτα ἄγειν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, ὁκοῖα καὶ αὐτόματα ἴοντα χρήσιμα· τὰ δ' ἐναντίως ἴοντα, παύειν.*

In purgationibus talia è corpore sunt ducenda, qualia etiam spontè prodeuntia utilia sunt: contrario autem modo prodeuntia, sistenda.

Those humors ought to be expelled by purging, which would be evacuated spontaneously with advantage: but if otherwise, they ought to be restrained.

## III.

*Ἄν μὲν, οἷα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, συμφέρει τε καὶ εὐφώρως φέρουσι· τὰ δὲ ἐναντία, δυσχερῶς.*

Si quidem, qualia purgari oportet, purgentur, confert, et facile ferunt: contraria verò, difficulter.

If indeed those things are expelled which ought to be removed, purging is advantageous, and is easily endured; but if the reverse, with difficulty.

## IV.

Φαρμακεύειν, θέρος μὲν, μᾶλλον τὰς ἄνω· χειμῶνος δὲ, τὰς κάτω.

Purgandum, æstate quidem, magis superiores *ventres*: hyeme verò, inferiores.

In summer we must evacuate principally by the stomach, but in winter by the bowels.

## V.

Ὑπὸ κύνᾳ, καὶ πρὸ κυνὸς, ἐργώδεις αἱ Φαρμακεῖαι.

Sub Cane, et ante Canem, difficiles sunt purgationes.

Previous to, and during the influence of the Dog-star, purgations are difficult.

## VI.

Τοὺς ἰσχνοὺς, καὶ εὐημέας, ἄνω φαρμακεύειν, ὑποστελλομένους χειμῶνα.

Graciles, et faciliè vomentes, sursum purgandi, vitantes hyemem.

The slender, and they who vomit readily, ought to be purged by vomiting, except during winter.

## VII.

Τοὺς δὲ δυσημέας, καὶ μέσως εὐσάρκους, κάτω, ὑποστελλομένους θέρος.

Difficulter autem vomentes, et mediocriter carnosì, deorsum, vitantes æstatem.

But they who vomit with difficulty, and are moderately fat, ought, excepting in summer, to be purged downwards.

## VIII.

Τοὺς δὲ φθινώδεις, ὑποστελλομένους τὰς ἄνω (φαρμακείας).

Tabidi verò, vitantes (purgationes) sursum.

Refrain however from causing the phthisical to vomit.

## IX.

Τοὺς δὲ μελαγχολικοὺς, ἀδροτέως τὰς κάτω· τῷ αὐτῷ λογισμῷ  
τὰναντία προστιθείς.

Melancholicos autem, uberius deorsum *purgabis*. Eadem  
ratione, contraria adhibens.

But purge freely the melancholic by stool, and with

the same intention make likewise application of things opposite.

## X.

Φαρμακεύειν ἐν τοῖσι λίην ὀξέσιν, ἢν ὀργᾶ, αὐθημερόν· χρονίζειν γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι τοιούτοισι, κακόν.

Purgandum in valdè acutis, si turgeat *materia*, eâdem die: morari enim in talibus, malum est.

In very acute diseases we must purge on the same day that turgescence occurs; for in such cases delays are dangerous.

## XI.

Ὅκοισι στρόφοι, καὶ περὶ τὸν ὀμφαλὸν πόνοι, καὶ ὁσφύος ἄλγημα, μὴ λυόμενον, μήτε ὑπὸ φαρμακείης, μήτ' ἄλλως, ἐς ὕδρωπα ξηρὸν δρύεται.

Quibus tormina, et circa umbilicum dolores, et lumborum dolor, qui neque purgante, neque aliter solvitur, in hydropem siccum firmatur.

They who are not relieved by purging and other means from tormina, and pains around the navel and in the loins, become affected with tympanites.

## XII.

Ὅκοσοισι κοιλίαι λειεντεριώδεις, χειμῶνος φαρμακεύειν ἄνω, κακόν.

Quibus alvi sunt lentericæ, eos hyeme sursum purgare, malum est.

It is dangerous to make the lenteric vomit during winter.

## XIII.

Πρὸς τοὺς ἐλλεβόρους, τοῖσι μὴ ῥηϊδίως ἄνω καθαιρομένοισι, πρὸ  
Hipp. K



τῆς πόσιος προὔγραίνειν τὰ σώματα, πλείονι τροφῇ, καὶ ἀναπαύσει.

Ad elleboros, qui non facilè sursum purgantur, iis ante positionem corpora præhumectanda, copiosiore alimento, et quiete.

They who are with difficulty made to vomit by Hellebore, ought, before the potion, to have their bodies softened by more copious aliments, and by repose.

#### XIV.

Ἐπὴν πῆ τις ἐλλέβορον, πρὸς μὲν τὰς κινήσιας τῶν σωμάτων, μᾶλλον ἄγειν· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ὕπνους, καὶ μὴ κινήσιας, ἥσσουν· δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ ναυτιλίη, ὅτι κίνησις τὰ σώματα ταρασσει.

Ubi biberit quis elleborum, ad motiones quidem corporum, magis ducit. Ad somnos verò, et quietem, minùs. Declarat autem etiam navigatio, quod motus turbat corpora.

When Hellebore has been taken, let the body be generall kept in motion, enjoying less rest, and less sleep. For even sailing proves that motion disturbs the functions of the body.

## XV.

*Ἐπὴν βούλῃ μᾶλλον ἄγειν τὸν ἐλλεβόρον, κίνει τὸ σῶμα· ἐπὴν δὲ παῦσαι, ὕπνον ποίει, καὶ μὴ κίνει.*

Quando vis magis ducere elleborum, moveto corpus.  
Quando verò cessare, somnum facito, et non moveto.

When it is desirable to encrease the effect of Hellebore, let exercise be taken; but when otherwise, remain at rest, and promote sleep.

## XVI.

*Ἐλλέβορος ἐπικίνδυνος τοῖσι τὰς σάρκας ὑγιέας ἔχουσι· σπασμὸν γὰρ ἐμποίει.*

Elleborus periculosus est sanas carnes habentibus: convulsionem enim inducit.

Hellebore is dangerous to those who possess rigid fibres, because it produces convulsions.

## XVII.

*Ἀπυρέτω ἔοντι, ἀποσιτή, καὶ καρδιωγμὸς, καὶ σκοτόδινος, καὶ στόμα ἐκπικρούμενον, ἄνω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει.*

Non febricitanti, appetitus dejectus, et oris ventriculi morsus, et tenebricosa vertigo, et os amarescens, sursum purgante opus esse, indicat.

Want of appetite without fever, and gnawing pain at the orifice of the stomach, with vertiginous blindness, and bitterness of the mouth, indicate a necessity for vomiting.

## XVIII.

*Τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν φρενῶν ὀδυνήματα, ἰκόσα καθάρσιος δέονται, ἄνω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει· ἰκόσα δὲ κάτω, κάτω.*

Supra septum transversum dolores, qui purgatione egent,

sursum purgante opus esse, indicant. Qui verò infra, deorsum.

Pains situated above the Diaphragm, which require purgation, indicate vomiting; and those which are below it, indicate evacuation downwards.

### XIX.

Ὅκοσοι ἐν τῇσι φαρμακοποσίῃσι μὴ διψῶσι καθαιρόμενοι, οὐ παύονται, πρὶν ἢ διψήσωσιν.

Qui in purgantium potionibus non sitiunt, dum purgantur, non cessant, priusquam sitiverint.

They who do not experience thirst, during the operation of purgative potions, until they are thirsty continue to be purged.

### XX.

Ἀπυρέτοισιν ἐοῦσιν ἢν γένηται στρόφος, καὶ γυνάτων βάρος, καὶ ὀσφύος ἄλγημα, κάτω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει.

Non febricitantibus si fiat tormen, et genuum gravitas, et lumborum dolor, deorsum purgante opus esse indicat.

If without fever, tormina and weight in the knees, and pains in the loins are felt, evacuation by the bowels is indicated.

## XXI.

Ἵποχωρήματα μέλανα, ὁκοῖον αἷμα μέλαν, ἀπ' αὐτομάτου ἰόντα, καὶ ξὺν πυρετῷ, καὶ ἄνευ πυρετοῦ, κάκιστα· καὶ, ὁκόσῳ ἂν τὰ χρώματα ὑποχωρημάτων πλείω πονηρότερα ᾖ, μᾶλλον κάκιον· ξὺν φάρμακῳ δὲ, ἄμεινον· καὶ, ὁκόσῳ ἂν χρώματα πλείω, οὐ πονηρά.

Dejectiones nigræ, qualis sanguis niger, sponte prodeuntes, et cum febre, et sine febre, pessimæ. Et, quantò colores dejectionum plures fuerunt pejores, eò deterius: cum purgante verò, melius. Et, quantò colores plures, non mali sunt.

Spontaneous evacuations which are black, or resembling black blood, whether occurring with fever or without fever, are very unfavorable; and the more numerous the bad colors, the more mischief is denoted: when these colors, although

various, occur in consequence of a purgative, the evil is not so considerable.

## XXII.

*Νουσημάτων οκώσων ἀρχομένων, ἣν χολὴ μέλαινα ἢ ἄνω ἢ κάτω ἐπέλθῃ, θανάσιμον.*

Morbis quibusvis incipientibus, si bilis atra vel sursum vel deorsum prodierit, lethale.

If black bile be evacuated upwards or downwards, at the commencement of a disease, it is a fatal symptom.

## XXIII.

*Ὅκοισιν ἐκ νουσημάτων ὀξέων, ἢ ἐκ πολυχρονίων, ἢ ἐκ τραυμάτων, ἢ ἄλλως πως λεπτυνόμενοις, χολὴ μέλαινα, ἢ ὀκοῖον αἷμα μέλαν, ἐπέλθῃ, τῇ ὑστεραίῃ ἀποθνήσκουσι.*

Quibuscunque, ex morbis acutis, aut ex diuturnis, aut ex



vulneribus, aut aliter quocunque modo extenuatis, bilis atra, vel qualis sanguis niger, prodierit, postridie moriuntur.

Persons exhausted by disease, either acute or protracted, or by the effects of a wound, or by any other cause, evacuating by stool black bile, or that which resembles black blood, die on the following day.

#### XXIV.

*Δυσεντερίη, ἥν ἀπὸ χολῆς μελαίνης ἄρξεται, θανάσιμον.*

Dysenteria, si ab atra bile inceperit, lethale.

Black bile appearing at the commencement of dysentery is a fatal omen.

#### XXV.

*Αἷμα ὅνω μὲν, ὁκοῖον ἀν' ἧ, καχόν· κάτω δὲ, ἀγαθόν, μέλαν ὑποχωρόν.*

Sanguis sursum quidem, qualiscunque sit, malum. Deorsum verò, bonum, niger subtus secedens.

All evacuation of blood upwards, is of unfavorable import; but black blood passing downwards in small quantity, augurs favorably.

XXVI.

<sup>α</sup> *Ἦν ὑπὸ δυσεντερίης ἐχομένῳ ὅσον σάρκες ὑποχωρήσωσι, θανάσιμον.*

Si à dysenteria detento velut carunculæ secesserint, lethale est.

If in the stools of the dysenteric, substances of a fleshy appearance are seen, the disease will be mortal.

XXVII.

<sup>α</sup> *Οκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν αἰμορραγίῃ πλήθος ὀκοθενοῦν, ἐν τῇσιν ἀναλήψεσι, τουτέοισιν αἱ κοιλίαι καθυγραίνονται.*

*Hipp.*

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Quibus per febres sanguinis copia undecunque eruperit, in refectionibus, his alvi humectantur.

Copious hæmorrhages during fevers, from whatever parts they flow, are succeeded during convalescence by relaxation of the bowels.

### XXVIII.

*Ὅσοισι χολῶδεα τὰ διαχωρήματα, κωφώσιος ἐπιγινομένης, παύεται· καὶ ὅσοισι κώφωσις, χολωδέων ἐπιγινομένων, παύεται.*

Quibus biliosæ sunt egestionēs, surditate superveniente, cessant. Et quibus surditas, biliosis supervenientibus, cessat.

Bilious evacuations cease, when deafness supervenes; and deafness is removed, when bilious evacuations supervene.

### XXIX.

*Ὅσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἐκταίοισιν ἐοῦσι ῥίγηα γίνονται, δύσκριτα.*

Quibus per febres sextâ die rigores fiunt, difficulter judicantur.

If rigors occur on the sixth day of fevers, the crises are with difficulty determined.

XXX.

Ὅμοιοι παροξυσμοὶ γίνονται, ἣν ἂν ὥρην ἀφ᾽ ἧς πυρετὸς, ἐς τὴν αὐτίον τὴν αὐτὴν ὥρην ἣν λάβη, δύσκριτα.

Quibus exacerbationes fiunt, quâcunque horâ dimiserit febris, postridie eâdem horâ si corripuerit, difficulter judicantur.

In fevers with paroxysms, if an accession should return the next day at the samê hour at which it ceased the day before, the crises are formed with difficulty.

XXXI.

Τοῖσι κοπῶδεσιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἐς ἄρθρα, καὶ παρὰ τὰς γνώθους μάλιστα, αἱ ἀποστάσεις γίνονται.

Lassatis per febres, ad articulos, et circa maxillas maximè, abscessus fiunt.

They who experience extreme lassitude during fevers are affected with abscesses about the joints, and especially about the cheeks.

### XXXII.

Ὀκόσοισι δὲ ἀνισταμένοισιν ἐκ τῶν νούσων τι πονέει, ἐνταῦθα αἱ ἀποστάσεις γίνονται.

Quibus ex morbo resurgentibus aliquid dolet, ibi abscessus fiunt.

When during convalescence pain continues in any part, an abscess is forming in it.

### XXXIII.

Ἀτὰρ, ἣν καὶ προπεπονηκός τι ἢ πρὸ τοῦ νοσέειν, ἐνταῦθα στηρίζει· ἢ νοῦσος.

Sed et, si quid doluerit ante morbum, ibi se figit morbus.

But if any part be painful previous to the disease, in that part the disease will become fixed.

## XXXIV.

*Ἄν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἔχομένῳ, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος ἐν τῇ φάρυγγι, πνίξ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγίγνηται, θανάσιμον.*

Si à febre detento, tumore in faucibus non existente, suffocatio ex improvise superveniat, lethale.

Strangulation occurring suddenly in fever, without any previous tumor in the throat, is fatal.

## XXXV.

*Ἄν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἔχομένῳ ὁ τράχηλος ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστραφῇ, καὶ μύλις καταπίνειν δύνηται, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος, θανάσιμον.*

Si à febre detento collum derepente inversum fuerit, et vix deglutire possit, tumore non existente, lethale.



If during fever the neck shall have been suddenly twisted, and deglutition be rendered difficult without any tumor, it is a fatal sign.

## XXXVI.

Ἰδρώτες πυρεταίνουσιν ἤν ἄρξωνται, ἀγαθοὶ τρίταιοι, καὶ πεμπταῖοι, καὶ ἑβδομαῖοι, καὶ ἑνναταῖοι, καὶ ἑνδεκαταῖοι, καὶ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταῖοι, καὶ ἑπτακαίδεκαταῖοι, καὶ μίῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ, καὶ ἑβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ, καὶ τριακοστῇ πρώτῃ, καὶ τριακοστῇ τετάρτῃ· οὗτοι γὰρ οἱ ἰδρώτες νόσους κρύνουσιν. Οἱ δὲ μὴ οὕτως γινόμενοι, πόνον σημαίνουσι, καὶ μῆκος νόσου, καὶ ὑποτροπιασμούς.

Sudores febricitantibus si inceperint, boni sunt die tertiâ, et quintâ, et septimâ, et nonâ, et undecimâ, et quartâ decimâ, et septimâ decimâ, et vigesimâ primâ, et vigesimâ septimâ, et trigesimâ primâ, et trigesimâ quartâ. Hi enim sudores morbos judicant. Qui verò ita non fiunt, laborem significant, et morbi longitudinem, et recidivas.

Sweating is favorable during fevers if it commence on the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh, thirty-first, and thirty-

fourth day ; for these sweats bring the disease to a crisis : but if they occur on other days, they denote pain, protracted disease, or relapse.

## XXXVII.

Οἱ ψυχροὶ ἰδρωῖτες, ξὺν μὲν ὀξείᾳ πυρετῷ γινόμενοι, θάνατον· ξὺν περὶ ὑτέρῳ δὲ, μῆκος νόσου σημαίνουσι.

Sudores frigidi, cum acutâ quidem febre evenientes, mortem ; cum mitiore verò, morbi longitudinem significant.

Cold sweats, indeed, which appear during acute fever, precede death ; but during less violent fever, indicate prolonged disease.

## XXXVIII.

Καὶ ὅπου ἐν τῷ σώματι ἰδρως, ἐνταῦθα φράζει τὴν νόσον.

Et quâ corporis parte inest sudor, ibi morbum esse indicat.

The sweat, by appearing on any part of the body, shows that the disease is seated there.

## XXXIX.

*Καὶ ὅκου ἐνι τοῦ σώματος θερμὸν, ἢ ψυχρὸν, ἐνταῦθα ἡ νοῦσος.*

*Et quâ corporis parte inest calor aut frigus, ibi morbus est.*

In whatever part of the body excess of heat or cold is felt, the disease is there to be discovered.

## XL.

*Καὶ ὅκου ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι μεταβολαί, καὶ ἢν τὸ σῶμα καταψύχεται, ἢ αὖθις θερμαίνεται, ἢ χρῶμα ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου γίγνηται, μῆκος νούσου σημαίνει.*

*Et ubi in toto corpore mutationes, et si corpus perfrigeretur, aut rursus calefiat, aut color alius ex alio fiat, morbi longitudinem significat*

Changes in the state of the whole body, or sudden alterations of heat and cold, or one color quickly succeeding another, denote long disease.

XLI.

Ἰδρὼς πολὺς ἐξ ὕπνου ἄνευ φανερῆς αἰτίας γινόμενος, τὸ σῶμα σημαίνει ὅτι πλείονι τροφῇ χρέεται. ἣν δὲ τροφήν μὴ λαμβάνοντι τοῦτο γίγνηται, σημαίνει ὅτι κενώσιος δέεται.

Sudor multus à somno citra causam manifestam factus, corpus uberiori alimento uti significat. Si verò cibum non capienti hoc fiat, evacuationem indigere significat.

Copious sweating during sleep, without a manifest cause, indicates that too much food has been used ; but denotes, if food have not been taken, that evacuations are required.

XLII.

Ἰδρὼς πολὺς, ψυχρὸς ἢ θερμὸς, ἀεὶ ῥέων, ὁ μὲν ψυχρὸς μείζω, ὁ δὲ θερμὸς ἐλάσσω νοῦσον σημαίνει.

Hipp.

M

Sudor multus, frigidus aut calidus, semper fluens, frigidus quidem majorem, calidus verò minorem morbum significat.

Continual copious sweating denotes, if cold, a more dangerous disease; if hot, a disease less severe.

### XLIII.

Οἱ πυρετοὶ, ὁπόσοι μὴ διαλείποντες διὰ τρίτης ἰσχυρότεροι γίνονται, μᾶλλον ἐπικίνδυνοι· ὅτῳ δ' ἂν τρόπῳ διαλείπωσι, σημαίνει ὅτι ἀκίνδυνοι.

Febres, quæcunque non intermittentes tertiâ *die* vehementiores fiunt, magis periculosæ: quocunque autem modo intermittant, quod sine periculo *sint* significat.

Continued fevers, which acquire new violence on the third day are more dangerous; but in whatever manner they may become intermittent, it is a sign that they are not dangerous.

XLIV.

‘Οκόσοισι πυρετοὶ μακροί, τουτέοισι φύματα ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα, ἢ πόνοι ἐγγίνονται.

Quibus febres longæ, his tubercula ad articulos, aut dolores fiunt.

When fevers are protracted, pains, or abscesses in the joints, may be expected.

XLV.

‘Οκόσοισι φύματα ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα, ἢ πόνοι ἐκ πυρετῶν μακρῶν γίνονται, οὗτοι σιτίοισι πλείοσι χρέονται.

Quibus tubercula ad articulos, aut dolores ex febribus longis fiunt, hi plurimis utuntur cibis.

They who after long fevers are affected with pains or tumors about the joints, take too much food.

## XLVI.

Ἐν ῥίγος ἐπιπίπτῃ πυρετῷ μὴ διαλείποντι, ἤδη ἀσθενεῖ ἔοντι, θανάσιμον.

Si rigor incadat febri non intermittenti, debili jam existenti *ægro*, lethale.

Rigor in continued fever, when great exhaustion already exists, indicates a fatal termination.

## XLVII.

Αἱ ἀποχρέμψεις αἱ ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσιν αἱ πελιδναί, καὶ αἱματώδεις, καὶ δυσώδεις, καὶ χολώδεις, πᾶσαι κακαί. ἀποχωροῦσαι δὲ καλῶς, ἀγαθαί. καὶ κατὰ τὰς διαχωρήσιας, καὶ κατὰ τὰ οὖρα. ἣν δὲ μή τι τῶν ξυμφερόντων ἐκκρίνηται διὰ τῶν τόπων τούτων, κακόν.

Exscreationes in febribus non intermittentibus lividæ, et cruentæ, et graveolentes, et biliosæ, omnes malæ sunt. At



probè secedentes, bonæ. *Et eadem ratio est quoad alvi egestionēs, et quoad urinas.* Si verò nihil ex conducentibus excernatur per hæc loca, malum.

Dark, bloody, fetid, and bilious expectorations, are unfavorable appearances in continued fever; but if easily expelled, they are favorable. The same prognosis belongs to the stools and urine. If, on the contrary, no useful evacuation be effected by these excretions, they are pernicious.

## XLVIII.

Ἐν τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσι πυρέτοισιν, ἣν τὰ μὲν ἔξω ψυχρὰ ἦ, τὰ δὲ ἔνδον καίγεται, καὶ δίψην ἔχει, θανάσιμον.

In non intermittentibus febribus, si externa quidem frigida sint, interna verò urantur, et sitim habeant, lethale.

When in continued fevers the external surface of the body is cold, and internally great heat is felt, with thirst, the affection is mortal.

## XLIX.

Ἐν μὴ διαλείποντι πυρετῷ, ἢν χεῖλος ἢ ὀφρὺς, ἢ ὀφθαλμὸς, ἢ ῥίς διαστραφῇ, ἢν μὴ βλέπη, ἢν μὴ ἀκούη, ἤδη ἀσθενέος ἐόντος τοῦ σώματος, ὅ, τι ἂν τουτέων γένηται, ἐγγὺς ὁ θάνατος.

In febre non intermittente, si labium, aut supercilium, aut oculus, aut nasus pervertatur, si non videat, si non audiat, corpore jam debili existente, quicquid horum fiat, in propinquo mors est.

If, in continued fever, the lip, the eye-lid, the eye, or the nose be convulsed, if sight and hearing be lost, the body already being much exhausted, death is near at hand, although only one of these symptoms be present.

## L.

Ὅπου ἂν ἐν πυρετῷ μὴ διαλείποντι δύσπνοια γένηται, καὶ παραφροσύνη, θάνασιμον.

Ubi in febre non intermittente difficultas spirandi, et delirium fit, lethale.

When in continued fever dyspnœa occurs and delirium supervenes, it is a fatal omen.

LI.

*Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἀποστήματα, μὴ λυόμενα πρὸς τὰς πρώτας κρίσεις, μῆκος νόσου σημαίνει.*

In febris abscessus, qui non solvuntur ad primas judicationes, morbi longitudinem significant.

Abscesses which do not suppurate at the first crisis of fevers, indicate continuance of disease.

LII.

*Ὅκοσοι ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τῇσιν ἀλλήλῃσιν ἀρρώστίησιν, κατὰ προαίρεσιν δακρύουσιν, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον. ὁκοσοι δὲ μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν, ἀτοπώτερον.*

Quicumque in febris, aut in aliis infirmitatibus, ex proposito (i. e. *ob causam*) lachrymantur, nihil inconueniens. Qui verò non ex proposito, magis inconueniens.

In fevers or other maladies, if tears be voluntarily shed, the indication is not unfavorable ; but if they flow involuntarily, the danger is considerable.

### LIII.

‘Οκόσοις δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀδόντων ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι περιγλισχρα γίνεται, ἰσχυρότεροι γίνονται οἱ πυρετοί.’

Quibus in febre ad dentes viscosa circumnascuntur, *his* febres fiunt vehementiores.

Fevers become most violent in those, around whose teeth viscid matters collect.

### LIV.

‘Οκόσοισιν ἐπὶ πολὺ βῆχες ξηραὶ, βραχέα ἐρεθίζουσai, ἐν πυρετοῖσι καυσώδεσιν, οὐ πάνυ τοι διψώδεες εἰσίν.

Quibus diu tusses siccæ, paulùm irritantes, in febribus ardentibus, non admodum siticulosi sunt.

They who are subject for a long period to dry and slightly irritating coughs, when affected with ardent fever, are not very thirsty.

LV.

Οἱ ἐπὶ βουβῶσι πυρετοὶ, πάντες κακοὶ, πλὴν των ἐφημέρων.

In bubonibus febres, omnes malæ, præter ephemeræ.

All the fevers which supervene on buboes, those of one day's duration excepted, are pernicious.

LVI.

Πυρέσσονται ἰδρῶς ἐπιγενόμενος, μὴ ἐκλείποντος τοῦ πυρετοῦ, κακόν. μηκύνει γὰρ ἡ νοῦσος, καὶ ὑγρασίην πλείω σημαίνει.

Hipp.

N

Febricitanti sudor superveniens, febre non remittente, malum. Prolongatur enim morbus, et copiosiore humiditatem indicat.

When sweating occurs during fever without occasioning a remission, it is an unfavorable omen; for the disease is prolonged, and excess of moisture is indicated.

### LVII.

Ὑπὸ σπασμοῦ ἢ τετάνου ἐνοχλουμένῳ πυρετὸς ἐπιγενόμενος λύει τὸ νόσημα.

A convulsione aut tetano (i. e. rigore) detento febris superveniens solvit morbum.

Fever supervening on convulsions, or tetanus, removes the disease.

### LVIII.

Ὑπὸ καύσου ἐχομένῳ, ἐπιγενόμενου ῥίγους, λύσις (γίνεται.)

A febre ardente detento, rigore superveniente, solutio (fit).

Rigor occurring during ardent fever, effects its solution.

### LIX.

*Τριταῖος ἀκριβῆς κρίνεται ἐν ἑπτὰ περιόδοις τὸ μακρότατον.*

Tertiana exquisita in septem ad summum circuitibus judicatur.

In a well-formed tertian, the crisis occurs after the seventh accession at the farthest.

### LX.

*Ὅσοιςιν ἂν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τὰ ὦτα κωφῶθῃ, αἷμα ἐκ ῥινῶν ῥυέν, ἢ κοιλὴν ἐκταραχθεῖσα, λύει τὸ νόσημα.*

Quibus in febre aures obsurduerint, *his* sanguis e naribus effluens, aut alvus exturbata, morbum solvit.



If deafness occur during fever, it will be removed by diarrhœa, or bleeding from the nose.

## LXI.

*Πυρέσσονται, ἢν μὴ ἐν περισσῇσιν ἡμέρησιν ἀφ᾽ ἧ ὁ πυρετὸς, ὑποτροπιάζειν εἴωθεν.*

Febricitanti, nisi in diebus imparibus dimiserit febris, reverti solet.

Unless a fever shall have ceased on the uneven days, a relapse is probable.

## LXII.

*Ὅσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἱκτεροὶ ἐπιγίγνονται πρὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν, κακόν. (ἢν μὴ ξυνδόσεις ὑγρῶν κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην γέγονται.)*

Quibus in febre morbus regius supervenit ante septimum

diem, malum est: (nisi confluxus humorum per alvum fiant.)

Jaundice appearing during fever before the seventh day, is unfavorable, unless accompanied by copious evacuations from the intestines.

### LXIII.

Ἐκόςοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι καθ' ἡμέρην ῥίγηα γίνεται, καθ' ἡμέρην οἱ πυρετοὶ λύονται.

Quibus, in febribus quotidie rigores fiunt, quotidie febres solvuntur.

When rigor is daily renewed during fever, there is every day apyrexia.

### LXIV.

Ἐκόςοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τῇ ἐβδόμῃ, ἢ τῇ ἐννάτῃ, ἢ τῇ

ἐνδεκάτῃ, ἢ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ ἵκτεροι ἐπιγίνονται, ἀγαθόν· ἢν μὴ τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον σκληρὸν ᾖ· ἢν δὲ μὴ, οὐκ ἀγαθόν.

Quibus in febre septimâ, aut nonâ, aut undecimâ, aut quartâ decimâ morbus regius supervenit, bonum est : nisi dextrum hypochondrium durum sit : alioqui, non bonum.

If jaundice occur on the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day of fever, it is a favorable event ; unless hardness be felt in the right hypochondrium ; for then it is unfavorable.

#### LXV.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι περὶ τὴν κοιλίην καῦμα ἰσχυρὸν, καὶ καρδιωγμὸς, κακόν.

In febribus circa ventrem æstus vehemens, et oris ventriculi dolor, malum.

Excessive heat about the belly, and pain at the pit of the stomach, are bad indications during fever.

## LXVI.

*Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τοῖσιν ὀξείσιν, οἱ σπασμοὶ, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα πόνοι ἰσχυροὶ, κακόν.*

In febris acutis, convulsiones, et circa viscera dolores vehementes, malum.

Mischief is denoted when during acute fevers convulsions occur, or severe pains amongst the viscera are experienced.

## LXVII.

*Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων φόβοι, ἢ σπασμοὶ, κακόν.*

In febris, ex somnis pavores, aut convulsiones, malum.

In fevers, fright or convulsions occurring during sleep augur unfavorably.

## LXVIII.

*Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τὸ πνεῦμα προσκόπτον, κακόν. σπασμὸν γὰρ σημαίνει.*

In febris spiritus offendens, malum: convulsionem enim significat.

Interrupted breathing is a very bad sign in fevers, because it indicates a convulsive state.

## LXIX.

*Ὅκосоισιν οὔρα παχέα, θρομβώδεα, ὀλίγα, οὐκ ἀπυρέτοισι, πλή-  
θος ἐπελθὼν ἐκ τουτέων λεπτόν, ὠφελέει. μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα  
ἔρχεται, οἷσιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ἢ διὰ ταχέων, ὑπόστασιν ἴσχει.*

Quibus urinæ crassæ, grumosæ, paucæ, non sine febre, copia ex his succedens tenuis, juvat. Tales autem maximè prodeunt, quibus ab initio, aut brevi, subsidientiam continent.

An abundant evacuation of limpid urine, succeeding thick grumous urine discharged in small quantity, relieves those affected with fever. Indeed this change follows especially that condition, which from the beginning, or soon afterwards, affords the sediment.

LXX.

Ὁκόσοισι δὲ ἐν πυρετοῖσι τὰ οὔρα ἀνατεταραγμένα, οἷον ὑποζυγίων, τουτέοισι κεφαλαλγίαί ἢ πάρειςιν, ἢ παρέσσονται.

Quibus autem in febre urinæ conturbatæ, qualis jumentorum, his capitis dolores aut adsunt aut aderunt.

Turbid urine, such as that of cattle, denotes that the head is, or will be affected with pain.

LXXI.

Ὁκόσοισι ἐβδομαῖα κρίνεται, τουτέοισιν ἐπινέφελον ἴσχει τὸ οὔρον τῇ τετάρτῃ ἐρυθρὸν, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ λόγον.

Hipp.

O

Quibus *morbi* septimâ *die* judicantur, iis nubeculam rubram *urina die* quartâ continet, et alia secundum rationem.

The urine on the fourth day contains a red cloud, if the disease ought to have a crisis on the seventh ; other appearances concurring in the same proportion.

### LXXII.

‘Οκόσοισιν οὔρα διαφανέα, λευκά, πονηρά. μάλιστα δὲ ἐν τοῖσιν φρενιτικοῖσιν ἐπιφαίνεται.

Quibus *urinæ pellucidæ, albæ, malæ. Maximè autem in phreneticis observantur.*

Pellucid and white urine are bad signs ; but they are chiefly observed in the phrenetic.

### LXXIII.

‘Οκόσοισιν ὑποχόνδρια μετέωρα διαβορβορίζοντα, ὅσφους ἀλγήμα-



τος ἐπιγινόμενου, αἱ κοιλίαι τουτέοισι καθυγραίνονται· ἤν μὴ φύσαι καταρράγῳσιν, ἢ οὔρου πλήθος ἐπέλθῃ. ἐν πυρετοῖσι δὲ ταῦτα.

Quibus hypochondria elevata *sunt* murmurantia, dolore lumborum superveniente, his alvi humectantur: nisi flatus erupuerint, aut urinæ copia prodierit. In febribus autem hæc.

When the hypochondria are elevated by wind, and pain of the loins arises, the bowels become relaxed, except wind be discharged, or there be a copious flow of urine. These things take place in fevers.

#### LXXIV.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐλπίς ἐς ἄρθρα ἀφίστασθαι, ῥύεται τῆς ἀποστάσιος οὔρου πολὺ, καὶ παχὺ, καὶ λευκὸν γιγνόμενον, ὅσον ἐν τοῖσι κοπώδεσι πυρετοῖσι τεταρταίοισιν ἄρχεται ἐνίοισι γίγνεσθαι. ἤν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν αἰμορράγήσῃ, καὶ πάνυ ταχὺ λύεται.

Quibus spes est abscessum fore ad articulos, *eos* abscessu liberat urina multa, et crassa, et alba reddita, qualis in febr-

bus, cum lassitudine, quartâ die quibusdam fieri incipit. Si verò ex naribus sanguis eruperit, brevi admodum solvit.

They who have reason to expect abscesses in the joints, are freed from them by discharging copiously thick and white urine, such as sometimes begins to be passed on the fourth day of fevers attended by severe lassitude. But if at the same time blood be discharged from the nose, the relief is more expeditious.

### LXXV.

<sup>ἂ</sup> *Ἐν αἵμα, ἢ πύον οὐρέει, τῶν νεφρῶν, ἢ τῆς κύστιος ἔλκωσιν σημαίνει.*

Si *quis* sanguinem, aut pus mingat, renum aut vesicæ exulcerationem significat.

The discharge of blood or pus from the bladder, denotes ulceration of the kidneys, or of the bladder.

LXXVI.

Ὅκίοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῳ παχεῖ ἔόντι, σαρκία μικρὰ ἢ ὥσπερ τρίχες ξυεξέρχονται, τουτέοισιν ἀπὸ τῶν νεφρῶν ἐκκρίνεται.

Quibus in urinâ crassâ existente, carunculæ parvæ, aut veluti pili, unâ exeunt, his de renibus excernuntur.

When small caruncles or filamentous substances are discharged with the urine, they are excreted from the kidneys.

LXXVII.

Ὅκίοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῳ παχεῖ ἔόντι, πιτυρίῳδεα ξυεξουρέεται, τουτέοισιν ἡ κύστις ψωριᾷ.

Quibus in urinâ crassâ existente, furfuracea simul minguntur, iis vesica scabie laborat.

Furfuraceous matter evacuated with the urine, denotes a scabious state of the bladder.

## LXXVIII.

Ὅσοι ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου αἷμα οὐρέουσι, τουτέοισιν ἀπὸ τῶν νεφρῶν φλεβίου ῥῆξιν σημαίνει.

Qui spontè sanguinem mingunt, his à renibus venæ ruptionem significat.

Blood spontaneously discharged with the urine, denotes the rupture of a vessel in the kidneys.

## LXXIX.

Ὅσοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῳ ψαμμώδεα ὑφίσταται, τουτέοισιν ἡ κύστις λιθιᾷ.

Quibus in urinâ, arenosa subsident, illis vesica calculo laborat.

Calculus forms in the bladders of those in whose urine sandy particles are deposited.

LXXX.

<sup>^</sup>Ἡν αἷμα οὐρέη, καὶ θρόμβους, καὶ στραγγουρίην ἔχῃ, καὶ ὀδύνη ἐμπίπτῃ ἐς τὸ ὑπογάστριον, καὶ ἐς τὸ περίναιον, τὰ περὶ τὴν κύστιν πονέει.

*Si quis sanguinem mingat, et grumos, et urinæ stillicidium habeat, et dolor incidat ad imum ventrem, et interfemineum, partes circa vesicam laborant.*

When pure blood and clots are discharged with urine, strangury, pain at the bottom of the belly and in the perinæum likewise occurring, there exists disease in the bladder.

LXXXI.

<sup>^</sup>Ἡν αἷμα, καὶ πύον οὐρέη, καὶ λεπίδας, καὶ ὁσμὴ βαρεῖή γ', τῆς κύστιος ἔλκωσιν σημαίνει.

Si *quis* sanguinem, et pus mingat, et squamas, et odor gravis sit, vesicæ exulcerationem significat.

The discharge of blood and of pus, with scaly particles of a disagreeable odor, denote ulceration of the bladder.

## LXXXII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τῇ οὐρήθρῃ φῦμα φύεται, τουτέοισι, διαπυήσαντος καὶ ἐκτραγέντος, λύσις.

Quibus in urinariâ fistulâ tuberculum nascitur, his, suppurato *eo* et perrupto, solutio *fit*.

When a swelling arises in the urethra, suppuration and discharge remove it.

## LXXXIII.

Οὐρησις νύκτωρ πολλὰ γιγνομένη, σμικρὴν τὴν ὑποχώρησιν σημαίνει.

Mictio noctu multa contingens, parvam dejectionem significat.

Copious excretion of urine during the night, announces less copious evacuation by the bowels.



## ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΕΜΠΤΟΝ.

## I.

ΣΠΑΣΜΟΣ ἐξ ἐλλεβορίου, θανάσιμον.

Convulsio ex elleboro, lethale.

Convulsions produced by Hellebore, are mortal.

## II.

Ἐπὶ τρώματι σπασμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, θανάσιμον.

Vulneri convulsio superveniens, lethale.

Convulsions occurring after a wound, are fatal.

### III.

*Αἷματος πολλοῦ ρυέντος, σπασμὸς, ἢ λυγμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, κακόν.*

Sanguine multo effuso, convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.

If after much loss of blood, convulsions or hiccough occur, there is danger.

### IV.

*Ἐπὶ ὑπερκαθάρσει σπασμὸς, ἢ λυγμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, κακόν.*

Purgationi immodicæ convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.

Convulsions or hiccough, during excessive purging, are unfavorable symptoms.

## V.

*Ἡν μεθύων ἐξαίφνης ἄφωνός τις γένηται, σπασθεὶς ἀποθνήσκει, ἣν μὴ πυρετὸς ἐπιλάβῃ, ἣ ἔς τὴν ὥρην ἐλθὼν, καθ' ἣν αἱ κραιπάλαι λύονται, φθέγγεται.*

Si quis ebrius ex improvise mutus fiat, convulsus moritur, nisi febris corripuerit, aut ubi ad horam, quâ crapulæ solvuntur, pervenit, locutus fuerit.

If a person when intoxicated suddenly lose the power of speech, he dies convulsed, except he be attacked by fever, or his speech return as soon as drunkenness ceases.

## VI.

*Ὅκοσοι ὑπὸ τετάνου ἀλίσκονται, ἐν τέσσαρσιν ἡμέρησιν ἀπόλλυνται. ἣν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ὑγίεις γίνονται.*

Qui à tetano (i. e. *rigore*) corripuntur, in quatuor diebus pereunt. Si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.

They who are attacked with tetanus, die within four days ; but recover if they pass that period.

## VII.

Τὰ ἐπιληπτικὰ ὁκόσοισι πρὸ τῆς ἡβῆς γίγνεται, μετάστασιν ἴσχει. ὁκόσοισι δὲ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτέων γίγνεται, τουτέοισι τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσκει.

Quibus epilepsiæ ante pubertatem contingunt, mutationem habent. Quibus verò accidunt viginti annos *natis*, hi plerumque commoriuntur.

Epilepsy which occurs before puberty, may be removed ; but occurring after the age of twenty five, it continues through life.

## VIII.

Ὅκοσοι πλευριτικοὶ γενόμενοι οὐκ ἀνακαθαίρονται ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρησι, τουτέοισιν ἐς ἐμπύημα μεθίσταται.

Qui pleuristici facti, non repurgantur supernè in quatuordecim diebus, his in suppurationem convertitur.

If pleurisy be not cured by expectoration in fourteen days, suppuration will take place.

### IX.

Φθίσις γίνεται μάλιστα ηλικίῃσι τῇσιν ἀπὸ ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐτῶν μέχρι πέντε καὶ τριήκοντα.

Tabes maximè fit ætatibus, ab anno octavo decimo, usque ad quintum trigesimum.

From eighteen to thirty five years of age, attacks of Phthisis are the most frequent.

### X.

Ὅκοσοισι κυνάγχην διαφεύγουσιν, ἐς τὸν πνευμονα τρέπεται, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἀποθνήσκουσιν. ἣν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ἔμπτυοι γίνονται.

Quibus anginam effugientibus ad pulmonem vertitur, in septem diebus moriuntur. Si verò hos effugerint, suppurati fiunt.

When inflammation quits the throat to extend to the lungs, death takes place in seven days. If this period be exceeded, empyema occurs.

# XI.

*Τοῖσιν ὑπὸ τῶν φθισίων ἐνοχλουμένοισιν, ἣν τὸ πτύσμα, ὅπερ ἂν ἀποβήσσωσι, βαρὺ ὄζει ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρακας ἐπιχέομενον, καὶ αἱ τρίχες ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ῥέωσι, θανατῶδες.*

A tabe vexatis si sputum, quod extussiunt, prunis superfusum graviter oleat, et capilli de capite defluant, lethale.

If the fluid expectorated by the phthisical, yield when exposed to heat, a fetid odor, and the hairs fall off, death is denoted.

## XII.

*Ὅκοσοισιν ἂν φθισιῶσιν αἱ τρίχες ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ῥέωσιν, οὗτοι διαρροΐης ἐπιγινομένης, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.*

Quibus tabe laborantibus capilli de capite defluunt, hi, alvi fluxu superveniente, moriuntur.

The phthisical whose hairs fall off, die if diarrhœa supervene.

## XIII.

*Ὅκοσοι αἷμα ἀφρώδες ἀναπτύουσι, τουτέοισιν ἐκ τοῦ πνεύμονος ἡ τοιαύτη ἀναγωγὴ γίγνεται.*

Qui sanguinem spumosum expuunt, his ex pulmone rejectio fit.

Blood, if frothy when expectorated, proceeds from the lungs.



XIV.

Ἐπὶ φθίσιος ἐχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγενομένη θανατῶδες.

A tabe detento alvi profluvium superveniens, lethale.

Diarrhœa occurring to the phthisical is fatal.

XV.

Ὅσοι ἐκ πλευρίτιδος ἔμπυοι γίνονται, ἢ ἀνακαθαρθῶσιν ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρῃσιν, ἂν ἢ ῥῆξις γένηται, παύονται· ἢ δὲ μὴ, ἐς φθίσιν μεθίστανται.

Qui ex pleuritide suppurati fiunt, si intra quadraginta dies, ex quo ruptio fuerit facta, repurgentur supernè, liberantur : si verò minùs, ad tabem transeunt.

When pleurisy terminates in suppuration, it may be cured, if the matter be expectorated in forty days after the vomica bursts ; if otherwise, phthisis is the consequence.

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## XVI.

*Τὸ θερμὸν βλάπτει ταῦτα τοῖσι πλεονάκισ χρεομένοισι· σαρκῶν ἐκθήλυνσιν, νεύρων ἀκράτειαν, γνώμης νάρκωσιν, αἱμορῤῥαγίας, λειποθυμίας· ταῦτα, οἷσι θάνατος.*

Calidum, eo frequenter utentibus, has affert noxas : carnis effœminationem, nervorum impotentiam, mentis torporem, sanguinis eruptiones, animi deliquia : hæc, quibus mors.

Heat when too freely applied, produces the following inconveniences ; it relaxes the muscles, weakens the nerves, stupifies the mind, occasions hæmorrhages, and induces fainting, which may terminate in death.

## XVII.

*Τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν, σπασμούς, τετάνους, μελασμούς, καὶ ῥίγηα πυρετώδεα.*

Frigidum autem, convulsiones, tetanos, i. e. *rigores*, nigrores, et rigores febriles.

Cold produces spasms, tetanus, gangrene, and febrile rigors.

## XVIII.

Τὸ ψυχρὸν πολέμιον ὀστέοισιν, ὀδοῦσι, νεύροις, ἐγκεφάλῳ, νωτιαίῳ μυελῷ· τὸ δὲ θερμὸν, ὠφέλιμον.

Frigidum inimicum ossibus, dentibus, nervis, cerebro, spinali medullæ : calidum verò, utile.

Cold is prejudicial to the bones, the teeth, the brain, the nerves, and the spinal marrow ; heat, on the contrary, is favorable to them.

## XIX.

Ὅκόσα κατέψυκται, ἐκθερμαίνειν δεῖ, πλὴν ὅκόσα αἰμορῶρα γέει ἢ μέλλει.

Quæ perfrigerata sunt, excalefacere oportet, præterquàm quæ sanguinem profundunt, aut sunt profusura.

Apply heat to parts which have been exceedingly chilled, excepting those from whence blood is flowing, or expected to flow.

## XX.

Ἐλκεσι τὸ μὲν ψυχρὸν δακνῶδες, δέγμα περισκληρύνει, ὀδύνην ἀνεκπύητον ποιεῖ, μελασμοὺς, ῥίγηα πυρετώδεια, σπασμοὺς, καὶ τετάνους.

Ulceribus frigidum quidem mordax, cutem obdurat, dolorem non suppurantem facit, nigrores, rigores febriles, convulsiones, et tetanos, i. e. *rigores*.

Cold is corrosive when applied to ulcers; it hardens the skin, produces pain, arrests suppuration, promotes gangrene, and occasions febrile rigors, spasms, and tetanus.

XXI.

Εστι δὲ, ὅκου ἐπὶ τετάνου ἄνευ ἔλκεος νέω εὐσάρκω, θέρεος μέσου, ψυχροῦ πολλοῦ κατάχυσις ἐπανάκλησιν θέρμης ποίεεται. Θέρμη δὲ ταῦτα ῥύεται.

Est verò, ubi in tetano, i. e. *rigore*, sine ulcere, juveni benè carnosò, æstate mediâ, frigidæ multæ affusio caloris revocationem facit. Calor autem hæc solvit.

When a vigorous young man, free from ulcers, is seized with tetanus in the middle of summer, a liberal affusion of cold water produces a return of heat. Heat overcomes this disease.

XXII.

Τὸ θερμὸν ἐκπυητικόν, οὐκ ἐπὶ παντὶ ἔλκει, μέγιστον σημεῖον ἐς ἀσφαλείην· δέρμα μαλάσσει, ἰσχυαίνει, ἀνώδυνον, ῥιγέων, σπασμῶν, τετάνων παρηγορικόν· τὴν δὲ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ καρηβαρίην λύει· πλεῖστον δὲ διαφέρει ὀστέων κατάγμασι· τουτέων δὲ μάλιστα, τοῖσιν ἐν κεφαλῇ ἔλκεα ἔχουσι· καὶ ὁκόσα ὑπὸ ψύξιος θνήσκει, ἢ ἐλκοῦται·

καὶ ἔρπησιν ἐσθιομένοισιν, ἔδρη, αἰδοίῳ, ὑστέρῃ, κύστει· ταυτέοις  
τὸ μὲν θερμὸν φίλον καὶ κρῖνον· τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν πολέμιον καὶ  
κτεῖνον.

Calidum suppuratorium, non in omni ulcere, maximum signum ad securitatem: cutem emollit, attenuat, dolores sedat, rigores, convulsiones, tetanos, i. e. *rigores*, mitigat: capitis verò gravitatem solvit: plurimum autem confert ossium fracturis: maximè verò denudatis: ex his quidem maximè, qui in capite ulcera habeant: et quæ à frigore moriuntur, aut ulcerantur: et herpetibus exedentibus, sedì, pudendo, utero, vesicæ. His calidum quidem amicum et decretorium: frigidum verò inimicum et occidens.

Warmth is suppurative and the best sign of healing, but is not applicable to every ulcer. It renders the skin softer and thinner, calms pain, mitigates rigor, convulsions, and tetanus; it removes heaviness of the head, is favorable generally to fractures of the bones, especially when they are denuded, and to those of the head when there is a wound; it is useful to parts which are ulcerated, or sphacelated from cold; to spreading cutaneous affections, to the anus, the genitals, the uterus, and the bladder. In these cases warmth

is favorable and resolvent ; cold, on the contrary, is hurtful and fatal.

## XXIII.

Ἐν τούτοις δὲ δεῖ τῷ ψυχρῷ χρεῖσθαι, ὁκόθεν αἱμορραγίῃ, ἢ μέλλει, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτὰ, ἀλλὰ περὶ αὐτὰ, ὁκόθεν ἐπιρρεῖ. καὶ ὁκόσαι φλεγμοναί, ἢ ἐπιφλογίσματα ἐς τὸ ἐρυθρὸν καὶ ὕφαιμον ῥέποντα νεαρῷ αἵματι, ἐπὶ ταῦτα. ἐπεὶ τάγε παλαιὰ μελαίνει· καὶ ἐρυσίπτελας τὸ μὴ ἐλκούμενον (ὠφελεῖ) ἐπεὶ τόγε ἐλκούμενον βλάπτει.

In his autem frigido uti oportet, unde sanguis erumpit, aut erupturus est : non super ipsa, sed circa hæc, unde influit. Et quæcunque inflammationes, aut flammei ardores ad rubrum et sanguineum colorem vergentes novo sanguine, super ipsos : nam inveteratos nigrefacit : erysipelas etiam non exulceratum (juvat :) quoniam exulceratum lædit.

Cold must be applied when hæmorrhage exists, or when it is apprehended : not however to the part itself, but to the parts adjoining. It is useful for all inflammations, or flushes, which tend to a blood-red color, from the blood recently admitted ; for if they be inveterate it causes them



to become dark. Cold is useful in erysipelas without ulceration; it is on the contrary hurtful where there is ulceration.

## XXIV.

Τὰ ψυχρὰ, οἷον χιὼν, κρύσταλλος, τῷ στήθει πολέμια, βηχέων κίνητικὰ, αἱμορροϊκὰ.

Frigida, velut nix, glacies, pectori inimica, tusses movent, sanguinis eruptiones, *ac catarrhos inducunt.*

Cold substances, such as snow and ice, are inimical to the chest, producing cough, catarrh, and spitting of blood.

## XXV.

Τὰ δὲ ἐν ἄρθροισιν οἰδήματα καὶ ἀλγήματα ἄτερ ἔλκεος, καὶ ποδαγρικὰ, καὶ σπάσματα, τούτων τὰ πλεῖστα τὸ ψυχρὸν πολλὸν καταχεόμενον ῥητίζει τε καὶ ἰσχυαίνει, καὶ ὀδύνην λύει. νάρκη γὰρ μετρίῃ ὀδύνης λυτική.

Tumores autem in articulis et dolores absque ulcere, et podagricos, et convulsiones, horum plurima, frigida multa affusa et levat, et attenuat, et dolorem solvit. Torpor enim modicus doloris solvendi vim habet.

When the joints are affected with painful tumors, which do not ulcerate, or are attacked with gout, or when convulsions arise, resolution and diminution of pain are produced by the free affusion of cold water. For moderate torpor has the power of mitigating pain.

XXVI.

Ἰὺδωρ τὸ ταχέως θερμαινόμενον, καὶ ταχέως ψυχόμενον, κουφώτατον.

Aqua quæ citò calefit, et citò refrigeratur, levissima.

Water which quickly becomes warm, and quickly cools, is the lightest.

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## XXVII.

*Ὅσοισι δὲ πειῖν ὀρέξεις νύκτωρ, τοῖσι πάνυ διψῶσιν, ἢν ἐπι-  
κοιμηθῶσιν, ἀγαθόν.*

Quibus autem bibendi appetentiæ noctu, iis valdè sitienti-  
bus, si obdormierint, bonum.

It is a favorable sign, when they who during the night  
are exceedingly thirsty, fall asleep whilst they are thirsty.

## XXVIII.

*Γυναικείων ἀγωγὸν ἢ ἐν ἀρώμασι πυρίῃ· πολλαχοῦ δὲ καὶ ἐς  
ἄλλα χρησίμη ἂν ᾗ, εἰ μὴ καρηβαρείας ἐνεποιίει.*

Suffitus aromatum muliebria ducit. Sæpius autem ad alia  
utilis esset, nisi capitis gravitates induceret.

Aromatic fumigations excite the menstrual discharge, and

would for this, as well as other purposes, be often useful, if oppression of the head were not induced.

XXIX.

Τὰς κούσας φαρμακεύειν, ἣν ὀργᾶ, τετράμηνα, καὶ ἄχρι ἑπτὰ μηνῶν ἥσσον δὲ ταύτας. τὰ δὲ νήπια, καὶ πρεσβύτερα εὐλαβέεσθαι χρή.

Prægnantes purgandæ, si turgeat *materia*, quadrimestres, et usque ad septimum mensem: hæ verò minùs. Juniores autem, et seniores *fætus*, cautè vitare oportet.

The pregnant, if plethoric, must be purged from the fourth to the seventh month, but not so much at other periods, lest the *foetus* should be injured.

XXX.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ ἀπὸ τινος τῶν ὀξέων νοσημάτων ληφθῆναι, θανάσιμον.

Mulierem in utero gerentem ab acuto aliquo morbo corripì, lethale.

A woman attacked when pregnant with an acute disease, is in danger of death.

### XXXI.

*Γυνή ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα φλεβοτομηθεῖσα ἐκτιτρώσκει· καὶ μᾶλλον, εἰ μεῖζον εἴη τὸ ἔμβρυον.*

Mulier in utero gerens sectâ venâ abortit: et magis, si major fuerit foetus.

Bleeding during pregnancy occasions abortion, especially when far advanced.

### XXXII.

*Γυναικὶ αἷμα ἐμεούσῃ, τῶν καταμηνίων ραγέντων, λύσις γίνεται.*

Mulieri sanguinem evomenti, menstruis erumpentibus, solutio fit.

An eruption of the menses produces a cessation of vomiting of blood.

### XXXIII.

Γυναικὶ τῶν καταμηνίων ἐκλειπόντων, αἷμα ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν ῥυῆναι, ἀγαθόν.

Mulieri, menstruis deficientibus, è naribus sanguinem fluere, bonum.

To a woman whose menstrual discharge is deficient, a hæmorrhage from the nose is favorable.

### XXXIV.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ ἤν ηἰ κοιλίη πολλὰ ῥυῖ, κίνδυνος ἐκ-  
τρώσαι.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si alvus multùm fluxerit, periculum ne abortiat.

If during pregnancy a diarrhœa occur, abortion may be apprehended.

### XXXV.

Γυναικὶ ὑπὸ ὑστερικῶν ἐνοχλουμένη, ἢ δυστοκούσῃ, πταρμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, ἀγαθόν.

Mulieri ab uterinâ *passione* vexatæ, aut difficulter parienti, sternutatio superveniens, bonum.

Sneezing, when it occurs during a hysteric paroxysm, or labor, is favorable.

### XXXVI.

Γυναικὶ τὰ καταμήνια ἄχροα, καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἀεὶ γιγνόμενα, καθάρσιος δεῖσθαι σημαίνει.



Mulieri menses decolores, neque secundum eadem (*tempus et modum*) semper prodeuntes, purgatione opus esse significant.

When the Catamenia are discolored or occur irregularly, purging is indicated.

### XXXVII.

Γυναῖκί ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ, ἣν οἱ μασθοὶ ἐξαίφνης ἰσχυροὶ γένωνται, ἐκτιτρώσκει.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si mammæ ex improvise graciles fiant, abortit.

If the breasts suddenly become flaccid during pregnancy, there is danger of abortion.

### XXXVIII.

Γυναῖκί ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ, ἣν ὁ ἕτερος μασθὸς ἰσχυρὸς γένηται δι-

δυμα ἐχούσῃ, θάτερον ἐκτιτρώσκει· καὶ, ἣν μὲν ὁ δεξιὸς ἰσχνὸς γέννεται, τὸ ἄρσεν· ἣν δὲ ὁ ἀριστερὸς, τὸ θῆλυ.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si altera mamma gracilis fiat gemellos gestanti, alterutrum abortit. Et, si quidem dextra gracilis fiat, marem : si verò sinistra, fœminam.

When the pregnant uterus contains twins, if one breast become flaccid, one of the twins is expelled ; if the right breast, the male ; but if the left, the female.

### XXXIX.

Ἄν γυνὴ μὴ κύουσα, μηδὲ τετοκυῖα, γάλα ἔχῃ, ταύτῃ τὰ καταμήνια ἐκλέλοιπε.

Si mulier quæ nec prœgnans est, nec peperit, lac habeat, ei menstrua defecerunt.

If a woman who is neither pregnant, nor lately delivered, have milk in her breasts, she labors under obstructed menstruation.

XL.

Γυναιξὶν ὁκόσησιν ἐς τοὺς τιτθοὺς αἷμα συστρέφεται, μανίην σημαίνει.

Mulieribus quibus in mammas sanguis convertitur, insaniam significat.

When blood is determined to the breasts of females, it denotes an attack of mania.

XLI.

Γυναῖκα ἥν θέλγῃς εἰδέναι εἰ κύει, ἐπὴν καθεύδειν μέλλῃ, (ἀδείπνω εὐόσῃ) μελίκρατον διδόναι πιεῖν. κῆν μὲν στρόφον ἔχῃ περὶ τὴν γαστέρα, κύει· ἥν δὲ μὴ, οὐ κύει.

Mulierem si velis cognoscere, an prægnans sit, ubi dormitura est, (incoenatae) aquam mulsam bibendam dato. Et si

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quidem tormen habeat circa ventrem, prægnans est; si verò minùs, prægnans non est.

Should it be desirable to ascertain whether a woman be pregnant or not, let her when about to sleep (without supper) drink water in which honey is dissolved: if pains about the belly occur, she is pregnant; but if otherwise, she is not.

## XLII.

*Γυνὴ ἔγκυος, εἰ μὲν ἄρρεν κύει, εὐχρους ἐστίν· ἣν δὲ θήλυ, δύσ-  
χρους.*

Mulier prægnans, si quidem marem gestat, benè colorata est; si verò fæminam, male colorata.

If a woman be pregnant with a boy, her color is good; but if with a female, it is bad.

## XLIII.

*\*Ὡν γυναικὶ κυοῦσῃ ἐρυσίπελας ἐν τῇ ὑστέρῃ γένηται, θανατῶδες.*

Si mulieri prægnanti erysipelas in utero fiat, lethale.

Erysipelas attacking the internal surface of the pregnant uterus, is destructive.

#### XLIV.

Ὅκόςαι παρὰ φύσιν λέπται εὐῶσαι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσιν, ἐκτιτρώσκουσι, πρὶν ἢ παχυνθῆναι.

Quæ præter naturam tenues existentes in utero gerunt, abortiunt, priusquam crassescant.

Pregnant women who are exceedingly thin, miscarry, unless they begin to acquire strength.

#### XLV.

Ὅκόςαι δὲ μετρίως τὸ σῶμα ἔχουσιν ἐκτιτρώσκουσι δίμηνα καὶ τρίμηνα ἄτερ προφάσιος φανερῆς, ταύτησιν αἱ κοτυληδόνες μύξης μεσταί εἰσι, καὶ οὐ δύνανται κρατεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ βάρους τὸ ἔμβρυον, ἀλλ' ἀπορρήγνυνται.

Quæ verò mediocriter corpus habentes abortiunt bimesties et trimestres, sine causâ manifestâ, his uteri acetabula muco plena sunt, et non possunt continere fœtum præ gravitate, sed abrumpuntur.

They who are moderately fat, and suffer abortion in the second or third month, without any manifest cause, have the orifices of the uterine vessels filled with mucus, and are not capable of supporting the fœtus ; therefore abortion occurs.

#### XLVI.

*‘Οκόσαι παρὰ φύσιν παχεῖαι ἐοῦσαι μὴ ξυλλαμβάνουσιν τῇ ἐν γαστρὶ, ταύτησι τὸ ἐπίπλουν τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ἀποπιέζει, καὶ, πρὶν ἢ λεπτυνθῆναι, οὐ κύουσιν.*

Quæ præter naturam crassæ existentes, non concipiunt in utero, his omentum os uteri comprimit, et, priusquam attenuentur, prægnantes non fiunt.

Women who are exceedingly fat do not conceive, because the omentum compresses the orifice of the uterus ; and until they become thin, they cannot be impregnated.

XLVII.

*\*Ἦν ὑστέρη ἐν τῷ ἰσχίῳ ἐγκειμένη διαπύση, ἀνάγκη ἔμμοτον γενέσθαι.*

Si uterus coxæ incumbens suppuratus fuerit, necesse est medicamenta in linteo carpto applicari.

If the uterus in that part which rests upon the ischium shall have suppurated, lint medicated should be applied.

XLVIII.

*\*Εμβρυα, τὰ μὲν ἄρσενα ἐν τοῖσι δεξιόισι, τὰ δὲ θήλεα ἐν τοῖσιν ἀριστεροῖσι μᾶλλον.*

Fœtus, mares quidem in dextris, fœminæ verò in sinistris magis.

The male fœtus is situate chiefly on the right, and the female on the left side of the womb.



## XLIX.

Ἐς ὑστέρων ἐκπτώσιας πταρμικὸν ἐπιτιθεῖς, ἐπιλαμβάνειν τοὺς μυκτῆρας καὶ τὸ στόμα.

Ut secundæ excidant, sternutatorio indito, nares et os apprehendere *oportet*.

For the expulsion of the placenta, a sternutatory may be employed, the nose and mouth being stopped.

## L.

Γυναικὶ τὰ καταμήνια ἥν βούλῃ ἐπισχεῖν, σικύην ὡς μεγίστην πρὸς τοὺς τιτθοὺς πρόσβαλλε.

Mulieri menstrua si velis cohibere, cucurbitam quàm maximam ad mammas appone.

To stop excessive evacuations of the menses, a large cupping glass may be applied to the breasts.

LI.

*Ὅσῳ ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσι, τούτων τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ξυμμέμυκεν.*

Quæ in utero gerunt, harum os uteri clausum est.

As soon as conception takes place, the mouth of the uterus is closed.

LII.

*\*Ἦν γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ γάλα πολὺ ἐκ τῶν μαζῶν ῥυγῇ, ἀσθενὲς τὸ ἔμβρυον σημαίνει· ἢν δὲ στερεοὶ οἱ μαστοὶ ἔωσιν, ὑγιεινότερον τὸ ἔμβρυον σημαίνει.*

Mulieri in utero gerenti si multum lactis ex mammis fluxerit, infirmum fœtum significat. Si verò solidæ fuerint mammæ, saniozem fœtum significat.

If milk flow abundantly from the breasts of a pregnant

woman, weakness of the fœtus is indicated ; if on the contrary the breasts be firm, a healthier fœtus is denoted.

### LIII.

Ὅκασαι διαφθείρειν μέλλουσι τὰ ἔμβρυα, ταύτησιν οἱ τίτθοι ἰσχυροὶ γίνονται· ἣν δὲ πάλιν σκληροὶ γένωνται, ὀδύνη ἔσται, ἢ ἐν τοῖσι τιτθοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσιν ἰσχυροῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσι γούνασι, καὶ οὐ διαφθείρουσιν.

Quæ perdituræ sunt fœtus, his mammæ graciles fiunt. Si verò rursus duræ fiant, dolor erit, aut in mammis, aut in coxis, aut in oculis, aut in genibus, et non perdunt.

When abortion is threatened, the breasts become flaccid : but if they become hard again, there will be pain either in them, or in the hips, or in the eyes, or in the knees, and the fœtus is retained.

### LIV.

Ὅκόσῃσι τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν σκληρόν ἐστι, ταύτησιν ἀνάγκη τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ξυμμύειν.

Quibus os uteri durum est, his necesse est os uteri clausum esse.

When the neck of the uterus is hard, its orifice is necessarily closed.

LV.

Ὅσσαι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσαι ὑπὸ πυρετῶν λαμβάνονται, καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἰσχυαίνονται, ἄνευ προφάσιος φανερῆς, τίκτουσι χαλεπῶς καὶ ἐπικινδύνως, ἢ ἐκτιτρώσκουσαι κινδύνευουσιν.

Quæcunque in utero gerentes à febris corripuntur, et vehementer attenuantur absque manifestâ occasione, difficulter et periculose pariunt, aut abortientes periclitantur.

Women who are attacked with fever, or become exceedingly thin during pregnancy, without manifest cause, are delivered with pain and danger, or even are endangered by miscarriage.

## LVI.

*Ἐπὶ ῥόῳ γυναικείῳ σπασμὸς καὶ λειποθυμία ἢν ἐπιγένηται, κακόν.*

Si fluxui muliebri convulsio et animi deliquium superveniat, malum.

If convulsion or fainting occur with the menstrual discharge, it is an unfavorable omen.

## LVII.

*Καταμηνίων γινομένων πλειόνων, νοῦσοι ξυμβαίνουσι· καὶ μὴ γινομένων, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑστέρης γίγνονται νοῦσοι.*

Mensibus copiosioribus prodeuntibus, morbi contingunt : et non prodeuntibus, ab utero fiunt morbi.

Menstruation if too abundant produces disease ; and if it do not occur, affections caused by the uterus supervene.

LVIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀρχῷ φλεγμαίνοντι, καὶ ἐπὶ ὑστέρῃ φλεγμαινούσῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ νεφροῖσιν ἐμπύοισι, στραγγουρίη ἐπιγίνεται. ἐπὶ δὲ ἥπατι φλεγμαίνοντι, λὺγξ ἐπιγίνεται.

Recto intestino inflammato, et utero inflammato, et renibus suppuratis, urinæ stillicidium supervenit. Hepati autem inflammato singultus supervenit.

Strangury supervenes on inflammation of the rectum, and the uterus, as well as on suppuration of the kidneys; and hic-cough on inflammation of the liver.

LIX.

Γύνη ἣν μὴ λαμβάνῃ ἐν γαστρὶ, βούλη δὲ εἰδέναι εἰ λήψεται, περικαλύψας ἱματίοισι, θυμία κάτω. κῆν μὲν πορεύεσθαι σοι δοκῇ ἡ ὁδμὴ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἐς τὰς ῥῖνας καὶ ἐς τὸ στόμα, γίνωσκε, ὅτι αὐτὴ οὐ δι' ἑαυτὴν ἄγονός ἐστιν.

Mulier si in ventre non concipiat, velis autem scire, an conceptura sit, vestibus circumtectam subtèr suffito; et si quidem procedere tibi videatur odor per corpus ad nares et ad os, scito, hanc non propter se ipsam infæcundam esse.

If a woman do not conceive, and it is desirable to determine whether she can be impregnated, expose her to an aromatic fumigation whilst surrounded with clothes; if the odor appear to have ascended through the body toward the nose and the mouth, be assured that, on her own account, she is not barren.

## LX.

*Ἄν γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ αἱ καθάρσιες πορεύωνται, ἀδύνατον τὸ ἔμβρυον ὑγιαίνειν.*

Si mulieri in utero gerenti purgationes prodeant, fœtum sanum esse impossibile.

If menstruation take place during pregnancy, it is impossible that the fœtus should be healthy.



## LXI.

*Ἡν γυναικὶ καθάρσιες μὴ πορεύωνται, μήτε φρίκης, μήτε πυρετοῦ ἐπιγενομένου, ἄσαι δὲ αὐτῇ προσπίπτωσι, λογίζου ταύτην ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν.*

Si mulieri purgationes non prodeant, neque horrore, neque febre superveniente; cibi autem fastidia ipsi accendant, hanc in utero gerere putato.

If the catamenia are suppressed, without being followed by rigor, or fever, but by disinclination for food, pregnancy may be suspected.

## LXII.

*Ὀκόσαι ψυχρὰς καὶ πυκνὰς τὰς μήτρας ἔχουσιν, οὐ κυῖσκουσι, καὶ ὀκόσαι καθύγρους ἔχουσιν τὰς μήτρας, οὐ κυῖσκουσιν. ἀποσβέννυται γὰρ αὐταῖς ὁ γόνος. καὶ ὀκόσαι ξηρὰς μᾶλλον καὶ περικαεῖς· ἐνδείη γὰρ τῆς τροφῆς φθείρεται τὸ σπέρμα. ὀκόσαι δὲ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τὴν κρᾶσιν ἔχουσιν σύμμετρον, αἱ τοιαῦται ἐπίτεκνοι γίγνονται.*

Quæ frigidos ac densos uteros habent, non concipiunt. Et quæ præhumidos habent uteros, non concipiunt: extinguatur enim ipsis genitura. Et quæ siccis magis, et adurentes: alimenti enim inopiâ semen corrumpitur. Quæ verò ex utrisque temperamentum habent moderatum, hæ ipsæ proliferæ fiunt.

Women in whom the uterus is cold and dense, or remarkably humid, do not conceive, for the semen is destroyed. And when the uterus is too dry and hot, conception does not occur, because the semen corrupts for want of nourishment. But they who have these temperaments combined in due proportion, are most fruitful.

### LXIII.

*Παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρρένων. ἡ γὰρ δι' ἀραιότητα τοῦ σώματος τὸ πνεῦμα ἔξω φέρεται, πρὸς τὸ μὴ παραπέμπειν τὸ σπέρμα. ἡ διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα τὸ ὑγρὸν οὐ διαχωρεῖ ἔξω. ἡ διὰ τὴν ψυχρότητα οὐκ ἐκपुरιᾶται. ὥστε ἀθροίζεσθαι πρὸς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον. ἡ διὰ τὴν θερμασίην τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο γίνεται.*

Similiter autem etiam in masculis. Aut enim propter corporis raritatem spiritus extrà fertur, ut semen non demittat. Aut propter densitatem humidum non pervadit foras. Aut propter frigiditatem non incalescit, ut ad hunc locum congregetur. Aut propter caliditatem hoc idem contingit.

The same observations may be made respecting men. For either, the body being too permeable, the prolific spirit transpires, so that the semen cannot be expelled ; or because of too great density the moisture cannot escape ; or because of natural coldness, the effervescence required for producing a complete expulsion is wanting ; or the same happens because of too much heat.

#### LXIV.

*Γάλα διδόναι κεφαλαλγέουσι, κακόν. κακὸν δὲ καὶ πυρεταίνουσι, καὶ οἷσιν ὑποχόνδρια μετέωρα διαβορβορίζοντα, καὶ τοῖσι διψώδεσι. κακὸν δὲ καὶ οἷσι χολάδες αἱ ὑποχωρήσεις, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι ὀξέσι πυρετοῖσιν ἐοῦσι. καὶ οἷσιν αἵματος πολλοῦ διαχώρησις γέγονεν. ἀρμόζει δὲ τοῖσι φθινώδεσι μὴ λίην πολλῶ πυρέσσουσι διδόναι (γάλα), καὶ ἐν πυρετοῖσι μακροῖσι καὶ βληχροῖσι, μηδενὸς τῶν προειρημένων σημείων παρέοντος· παρὰ λόγον δὲ ἐκτετηκόσιν.*

Lac dare capite dolentibus, malum. Malum verò etiam febricitantibus, et quibus hypochondria elevata *sunt* murmurantia, et siticulosus. Malum autem et quibus dejectiones biliosæ, et qui in acutis sunt febribus; et quibus copiosi sanguinis facta est egestio. Convenit verò tabidis non admodum valdè febricitantibus (lac) dare, et in febribus longis et languidis, nullo ex suprà dictis signis præsentē : et præter rationem quidem extenuatis.

It is pernicious to allow milk when there exist pains of the head, fever, flatulency, thirst, bilious evacuations, acute fever, and hæmorrhages. It is beneficial, on the contrary, in consumption, provided there be not much fever, and in slight protracted fevers, when the symptoms before mentioned are not present. Lastly, it is beneficial to those who are emaciated without any apparent reason.

## LXV.

Ὁκόσοισιν οἰδήματα ἐφ' ἑλκεσι φαίνονται, οὐ μάλα σπῶνται, οὐδὲ μαίνονται. τουτέων δὲ ἀφανισθέντων ἐξαίφνης, τοῖσι μὲν ὀπισθεν, σπασμοὶ, τέτανοι· τοῖσι δὲ ἔμπροσθεν, μανίαι, ἢ ὀδύνηαι πλευροῦ ὀξείαι, ἢ ἐμπύησις, ἢ δυσεντερία, ἢ ἐρυθρὰ ἢ τὰ οἰδήματα.

Quibus tumores in ulceribus apparent, non valdè convelluntur, neque insaniunt. His autem derepentè disparentibus, quibus in posticâ quidem parte *fuerint*, convulsiones, tetani, i. e. *rigores* : quibus verò in anticâ, insanix, aut lateris dolores acuti, aut suppuratio, aut dysenteria, si rubicundi fuerint tumores.

When ulcers are attended with tumors, neither convulsions nor delirium occur : but the tumors suddenly disappearing, if the ulcer be situate on the back part of the body, spasms and tetanus supervene ; but if on the fore part, acute pain of the side, or empyema, or dysentery, if the swellings be red,

LXVI.

*Ην, τραυμάτων ισχυρῶν ἑόντων καὶ πονηρῶν, οἰδήματα μὴ φαίνηται, μέγα κακόν.*

Si, magnis et pravis existentibus vulneribus, tumores non appareant, ingens malum.

If in large and dangerous wounds swellings do not occur, the mischief is very great.

*Hipp.*

U

## LXVII.

*Τὰ χαῦνα, χρηστά· τὰ δὲ ἔνωμα, κακά.*

*Laxi tumores, boni ; crudi verò, mali.*

Soft tumors are safe ; but the crude are dangerous.

## LXVIII.

*Τῷ τὰ ὀπισθεν τῆς κεφαλῆς ὀδυνωμένῳ, ἡ ἐν μετώπῳ ὀρθὴ φλέψ  
τμηθεῖσα ὠφελέει.*

*Posticâ capitis parte dolenti, recta in fronte vena secta  
juvat.*

The back part of the head being in pain, relief is obtained  
by opening a vein in the forehead.

LXIX.

Ῥίγη ἀρχεται, γυναιξὶ μὲν ἐξ ὀσφύος μᾶλλον, καὶ διὰ νώτου ἐς κεφαλὴν. ἀνδράσι δὲ, μᾶλλον ὀπισθεν, ἢ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ σώματος, ὅσον ἀπὸ τε πηχέων καὶ μηρῶν. ἀτὰρ καὶ τὸ δέρμα ἀραιόν. δηλοῖ δὲ τοῦτο ἡ θρίξ.

Rigores incipiunt, mulieribus quidem ex lumbis, magis, et per dorsum ad caput. Viris autem, posticâ magis parte, quam anticâ corporis, velut ex cubitis ac femoribus. Sed et cutis *viris* rara est. Hoc quidem pilus indicat.

Rigors commence in women from the loins principally, and ascend through the back to the head: but in men they begin behind rather than in the front of the body, as from the elbows and thighs; the skin in men is also coarser, and the pores are larger. This indeed the hair indicates.

LXX.

Οἱ ὑπὸ τεταρταίων ἀλίσκόμενοι, ὑπὸ σπασμοῦ οὐ πάνυ τι ἀλίσ-



κόνται. ἣν δὲ ἀλίσκωνται πρότερον, εἴτα ἐπιγένηται τεταρταῖος, παύονται.

A quartanis correpti, à convulsione non admodum corripuntur. Si verò priùs corripiantur, et postea quartana supervenerit, liberantur.

They who are attacked with quartan fevers, are seldom subject to convulsions; but if previously subject to them, they are relieved by the supervening quartan fever.

## LXXI.

Ὅκοισι δέρματα περιτείνεται καρφαλέα καὶ σκληρὰ, ἄνευ ἰδρώτων τελευτῶσιν. ὁκοισι δὲ χαλαρὰ καὶ ἀραιὰ, σὺν ἰδρώτι τελευτῶσιν.

Quibus cutis obtenditur arida ac dura, sine sudore moriuntur. Quibus verò laxa ac rara, cum sudore moriuntur.

Death takes place without sweating, when during the disease, the skin has remained hard, dry, and tight: the reverse occurs when the skin is thin and relaxed.

LXXII.

*Οἱ ἰκτερώδεες οὐ πάνυ τι πνευματώδεές εἰσιν.*

*Ictericī non admodum flatulenti sunt.*

They who are affected with jaundice, are not very flatulent.

## ΤΜΗΜΑ ἙΚΤΟΝ.

## I.

*Ἐν τῇσι χρονίῃσι λειεντερίῃσιν ὀξυρεγμία ἐπιγιγνομένη, μὴ γενομένη πρότερον, σημεῖον ἀγαθόν.*

In diuturnis intestinorum lævitatibus ructus acidus superveniens, qui priùs non fuit, signum bonum.

Acid eructation occurring in chronic relaxations of the bowels, and not existing in the first stage of the disease, are favorable signs.

II.

Οἷσι ῥῖνες ὑγρότεραι φύσει, καὶ ἡ γονὴ ὑγροτέρῃ, ὑγιαίνουνσι νοσηρότερον. οἷσι δὲ τὰναντία, ὑγιεινότερον.

Quibus nares natura humidiores, et genitura humidior, imperfectiùs sani sunt : quibus verò contraria, perfectiùs.

They who have naturally moist nostrils, and very liquid semen, have imperfect health ; the contrary states accompany more robust conditions.

III.

Ἐν τῇσι μακρῇσι δυσεντερίῃσιν αἱ ἀποσιτίαι, κακόν· καὶ σὺν πυρετῷ, κάκιον.

In longis dysenteriis appetitus prostratus, malum ; et cum febre, pejus.

Disinclination for food augurs unfavorably in chronic dysentery, and still more unfavorably when fever prevails.

## IV.

*Τὰ περιμάδηρα ἔλκεα, κακοήθεια.*

*Ulcera circum glabra, maligna.*

*Ulcers with smooth sanious margins are of bad character.*

## V.

*Τῶν ὀδυνέων καὶ ἐν πλευρῇσι, καὶ ἐν στήθεσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοις (μέρεσιν), ἥν μέγα διαφέρωσι, καταμαθητέον.*

*Dolores et in lateribus, et in pectoribus, et in aliis (partibus), si multum differant, considerandum.*

*We must consider whether pains situate in the sides, and chest, and other parts, differ materially from each other.*

VI.

Τὰ νεφριτικὰ, καὶ ὁκόσα κατὰ τὴν κύστιν ἀλγήματα, ἐργαδῶς  
ὕγιαζεται τοῖσι πρεσβύτεσι.

*Renum et vesicæ dolores difficulter sanantur in senibus.*

Pain occurring in the kidneys and bladder of the aged is removed with difficulty.

VII.

Τὰ ἀλγήματα τὰ κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην γινόμενα, τὰ μὲν μετέωρα,  
κουφότερα· τὰ δὲ μὴ μετέωρα, ἰσχυρότερα.

*Dolores, qui in ventre fiunt, elevati quidem, leviores : non elevati verò, vehementiores.*

Pains in the belly, which are attended with distention, are less severe ; with depression, more severe.

*Hipp.*

X

## VIII.

*Τοῖσιν ὑδρωπικοῖσι τὰ γινόμενα ἔλκεα ἐν τῷ σώματι, οὐ ῥηϊδίως  
ὑγιάζεται.*

Hydropicis ulcera in corpore orta, non facilè sanantur.

Ulcers occurring in dropsical subjects are healed with difficulty.

## IX.

*Τὰ πλατέα ἐξανθήματα οὐ πάνυ τι κνησμώδεα.*

Efflorescentiæ latæ, non admodum pruriginosæ.

Large efflorescences do not cause great itching.

## X.

*Κεφαλὴν πονέοντι, καὶ περιωδυνέοντι πύον, ἢ ὕδωρ, ἢ αἷμα ριέν*



κατὰ τὰς ῥῖνας, ἢ κατὰ τὸ στόμα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ ὦτα, λύει τὸ νόσημα.

Caput laboranti, et circumcirca dolenti, pus, aut aqua, aut sanguis effluens per nares, aut per os, aut per aures, solvit morbum.

A discharge of pus, water, or blood, from the nose, mouth, or ears, when pain occurs in the head, or in its neighbourhood, removes the disease.

## XI.

Τοῖσι μελαγχολικοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι νεφριτικοῖσιν, αἱμορροΐδες ἐπιγινόμεναι, ἀγαθόν.

Melancholicis, et nephriticis, hæmorrhoides supervenientes, bonum.

Hæmorrhoids supervening on melancholy, or affections of the kidneys, are beneficial.

## XII.

*Αἱμορροΐδας ἰηθέντι χρονίας, ἣν μὴ μία φυλαχθῇ, κίνδυνος ὕδρωπα ἐπιγενέσθαι, ἢ φθίσιν.*

*Hæmorrhoidas curanti diuturnas, nisi una servata fuerit, periculum est ne hydrops superveniat, aut tabes.*

In curing hæmorrhoids of long duration radically, if one at least be not preserved, dropsy or consumption may be expected to supervene.

## XIII.

*Ἐπὶ λυγμοῦ ἐχομένῳ πταρμοὶ ἐπιγενόμενοι, λύουσι τὸν λυγμόν.*

*A singultu detento sternutationes supervenientes, solvunt singultum.*

Sneezing suspends hiccough.

XIV.

Ἐπὶ ὕδρωπος ἐχομένῳ, τοῦ κατὰ τὰς φλέβας ἐς τὴν κοιλίην  
ὕδατος ῥυέντος, λύσις.

Ab hydropo detento, si aqua secundum venas in alvum  
fluxerit, solutio *fit*.

Dropsy is cured when the water is conveyed by the veins  
into the intestines.

XV.

Ἐπὶ διάρροιας ἐχομένῳ μακρῇ, ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου ἔμετος ἐπιγενό-  
μενος, λύει διάρροϊαν.

A diuturno alvi profluvio detento spontè superveniens  
vomitus alvi profluvium solvit.

Chronic diarrhœa is removed by spontaneous vomiting.

## XVI.

Ἐπὶ πλευρίτιδος ἢ ἐπὶ περιπνευμονίῃς ἐχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγενομένη, κακόν.

A pleuritide aut à peripneumoniâ detento alvi profluvium superveniens, malum.

When diarrhœa supervenes on pleurisy, or peripneumony, it is unfavorable.

## XVII.

Ὀφθαλμιῶντα ἐπὶ διάρροίῃς ληφθῆναι, ἀγαθόν.

Ophthalmiâ laborantem ab alvi profluvio corripī, bonum.

In ophthalmia an attack of diarrhœa is beneficial.

XVIII.

*Κύστιν διακοπέντι, ἢ ἐγκέφαλον, ἢ καρδίην, ἢ φρένας, ἢ τῶν ἐντέρων τι τῶν λεπτῶν, ἢ κοιλίην, ἢ ἥπαρ, θανατῶδες.*

Cui persecta est vesica, aut cerebrum, aut cor, aut septum transversum, aut aliquod ex intestinis tenuibus, aut ventriculus, aut hepar, lethale.

Penetrating wounds of the bladder, brain, heart, diaphragm, small intestines, stomach, or liver, are fatal.

XIX.

*Ἐπὴν διακοπῇ ὀστέον, ἢ χόνδρος, ἢ νεῦρον, ἢ γνάθου τὸ λεπτὸν, ἢ ἀκροποσθίη, οὔτε αὖξεται, οὔτε ξυμφύεται.*

Ubi dissectum fuerit os, aut cartilago, aut nervus, aut genæ pars tenuis, aut præputium, neque augetur, neque coalescit.

Bone, cartilage, nerve, the thin part of the cheek, or pre-

puce, when divided, are not regenerated, nor do the parts reunite.

## XX.

*Ἐν εἰς τὴν κοιλίην αἷμα ἐκχυθῆ παρὰ φύσιν, ἀνάγκη ἐκπυηθῆναι.*

Si in ventrem sanguis effusus fuerit præter naturam, necesse est suppurari.

If blood flow unnaturally into the belly, suppuration must ensue.

## XXI.

*Τοῖσι μαινομένοισι, κισῶν, ἢ αἰμορροῖδων ἐπιγενομένων, τῆς μανίης λύσις.*

Insanientibus, si varices, aut hæmorrhoides supervenerint, insanix solutio fit.

If varicose veins or hæmorrhoids occur during mania, the mania is cured.

XXII.

Ἐκείνα ῥήγματα ἐκ τοῦ νώτου ἐς τοὺς ἀγκῶνας καταβαίνει, φλεβοτομή λύει.

Quæ ruptiones ex dorso ad cubitos descendunt, venæ sectio solvit.

Eruptions which descend from the back to the elbows are cured by bleeding.

XXIII.

Ἢν φόβος καὶ δυσθυμία πολὺν χρόνον διατελέῃ, μελαγχολικὸν τὸ τοιοῦτον.

Si metus et tristitia multo tempore perseverent, melancholicum hoc ipsum.

*Hipp.*

Y



If fear and sorrow remain for a long period, they denote the approach of melancholy.

## XXIV.

*Ἐντέρων ἤν διακοπή τῶν λεπτῶν τι, οὐ ξυμφύεται.*

Si ex intestinis tenuibus aliquod dissectum fuerit, non coalescit.

If any portion of the small intestines be cut through, the extremities do not reunite.

## XXV.

*Ἐρυσίπελας ἔξωθεν μὲν εἶσω τρέπεσθαι, οὐκ ἀγαθόν· ἔσωθεν δὲ ἔξω, ἀγαθόν.*

Erysipelas foris quidem intrò verti, non bonum : intus verò foràs, bonum.

It is not favorable for erysipelas to pass from without inwards : but from within outwards is favorable.

XXVI.

Ὅσοις ἐν τοῖσι καύσοισι τρέμοι γίνονται, παρακοπή λυεῖ.

Quibus in febre ardente tremores fiunt, delirium solvit.

When tremors occur in ardent fevers they are terminated by delirium.

XXVII.

Ὅσοι ἔμψυχοι, ἢ ὑδρωπικοὶ καίονται, ἢ τέμνονται, ἐκρυέντος τοῦ πύου ἢ τοῦ ὕδατος ἀθρόου, πάντως ἀπόλλονται.

Qui suppurati, aut hydropici uruntur, aut secantur, hi, pure aut aquâ acervatim affluente, omninò moriuntur.

In dropsy, or internal suppuration, if large quantities of

water or pus be allowed to escape by incision, or caustic, the death of the patient is inevitable.

## XXVIII.

*Εὐνοῦχοι οὐ ποδαγριῶσιν, οὐδὲ φαλακροὶ γίνονται.*

Eunuchi non laborant podagrâ, neque calvi fiunt.

Eunuchs are not affected by gout, nor do they become bald.

## XXIX.

*Γυνὴ οὐ ποδαγριᾷ, ἢν μὴ τὰ καταμήνια αὐτέῃ ἐκλίπη.*

Mulier non laborat podagrâ, nisi menses ipsi defecerint.

Women are not troubled with gout unless menstruation is deficient.

XXX.

Παῖς οὐ ποδαγριᾷ, πρὸ τοῦ ἀφροδισιασμοῦ.

Puer non laborat podagrâ, ante Veneris usum.

Gout does not attack young men previous to sexual intercourse.

XXXI.

Ὁδύνας ὀφθαλμῶν ἀκρητοποσίη, ἢ λουτρὸν, ἢ πυρίη, ἢ φλεβοτομία, ἢ φαρμακείη λύει.

Oculorum dolores meri potus, aut balneum, aut fomentum, aut venæ sectio, aut purgatio solvit.

Pains of the eyes are cured by wine, by the bath, by fomentation, by bleeding, or by purging.

## XXXII.

*Τραυλοὶ ὑπὸ διαρροΐης μάλιστα ἀλίσκονται μακρῆς.*

Balbi ab alvi profluvio maximè corripuntur longo.

Stammerers are particularly liable to obstinate diarrhœa.

## XXXIII.

*Οἱ ὀξυρεγμιώδεις οὐ πάνυ τι πλευριτικοὶ γίγνονται.*

Acidum ructantes non admodum pleuritici fiunt.

They who are subject to acid eructations are seldom attacked by pleurisy.

## XXXIV.

*Ὅκοσοι, φαλακροὶ, τουτέοισι κισσοὶ μεγάλοι οὐ γίγνονται. ὁκό-*

σοισι δ' ἂν φαλακροῖσιν ἐοῦσι κίρσοι ἐπιγίνωνται, πάλιν οὔτοι γίγνονται δασέες.

Qui calvi sunt, his varices magni non fiunt. Quibus verò dum sunt calvi superveniunt varices, hi rursus capillati fiunt.

The bald are not subject to varicose veins ; but should they occur, the hairs are reproduced.

XXXV.

Τοῖσιν ὑδρωπικοῖσι βήξ ἐπιγενομένη, κακόν.

Hydropicis tussis superveniens, malum.

A cough occurring with dropsy is an unfavorable symptom.

XXXVI.

Δυσουρίην φλεβοτομία λύει· τάμνειν δὲ τὰς εἴσω.

Urinæ difficultatem venæ sectio solvit: secundæ verò internæ.

Venesection removes the difficulty of making water; but internal veins must be opened.

### XXXVII.

Ἐπὶ κυνάγχῃς ἔχομένῳ οἰδημα γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ, ἀγαθόν· ἔξω γὰρ τρέπεται τὸ νόσημα.

Ab anginâ detento tumorem fieri in collo, bonum: foras enim morbus vertitur.

A tumor in the neck is a favorable sign in the quinsy, for the disease then tends externally.

### XXXVIII.

Ὅσοισι κρυπτοὶ καρκῖνοι γίνονται, μὴ θεραπεύειν βέλτιον. θεραπευόμενοι γὰρ ἀπόλλυνται ταχέως. μὴ θεραπευόμενοι δὲ πλείω χρόνον διατελοῦσι.



Quibus occulti cancri fiunt, *eos* non curare melius est. Curati enim citò pereunt. Non curati verò longius tempus perdurant.

It is better not to cure hidden cancers, for they who are cured quickly perish ; whilst they who are not cured live longer.

## XXXIX.

Σπασμὸς γίνεται ἢ ὑπὸ πληρώσεως, ἢ κενώσεως. οὕτω δὲ καὶ λυγμός.

Convulsio fit aut à repletione, aut evacuatione. Sic quidem etiam singultus.

Convulsions arise either from repletion or inanition; the same is true respecting hiccough.

## XL.

Ὅκόςοισι περὶ τὸ ὑποχόνδριον πόνοι γίνονται ἄτερ φλεγμονῆς, τουτέοισι πυρετὸς ἐπιγενόμενος λύει τὸν πόνον.

*Hipp.*

Z

Quibus ad hypochondrium dolores fiunt absque inflammatione, his febris superveniens solvit dolorem.

Fever supervening on pains of the hypochondrium without inflammation, removes the pain.

### XLI.

Ἐκείνοισι διὰ πύον τι ἔδν ἐν τῷ σώματι μὴ διασημαίνει, τούτοι-  
οις διὰ παχύτητα τοῦ πύου, ἢ τοῦ τόπου, οὐκ ἀποσημαίνει.

Quibus suppuratum quid in corpore existens, nullum sui signum prodit, his propter crassitudinem puris, aut loci, signum non exhibet.

When an internal abscess exists without signs of the presence of pus, it arises from the thickness of the matter, or the place in which it is situate.

### XLII.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ἰκτερικοῖσι τὸ ἥπαρ σκληρὸν γενέσθαι, πονηρόν.

In ictericis hepar durum fieri, malum.

Hardness of the liver, in the jaundiced, is a bad sign.

### XLIII.

Ὅκοσοι σπληνώδεις ὑπὸ δυσεντερίης ἀλίσκονται, τουτέοισιν, ἐπιγενομένης μακρῆς τῆς δυσεντερίης, ὕδρωψ ἐπιγίνεται, ἡ λιεντερίη, καὶ ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui lienosi à dysenteriâ corripuntur, his longâ superveniente dysenteriâ, hydrops supervenit, aut intestinorum lævitas, et pereunt.

They who have disease of the spleen, and are attacked by a dysentery, are subject if it remain long, to a dropsy or lientery, and are destroyed.

### XLIV.

Ὅκοσοισιν ἐκ στραγγουρίης εἰλεὸς ἐπιγίνεται, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἀπόλλυνται, ἢν μὴ πυρετοῦ ἐπιγενομένου ἄλῃς τὸ οὖρον ῥυῇ.

Quibus ex urinæ stillicidio volvulus supervenit, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febre superveniente urina abundè fluxerit.

If volvulus supervene on strangury, death takes place in seven days, unless fever followed by a copious discharge of urine occur.

#### XLV.

*Ἐλκεα ὁκόσα ἐνιαύσια γίνεται, ἢ μακρότερον χρόνον ἴσχουσιν, ἀνάγκη ὀστέον ἀφίστασθαι, καὶ τὰς οὐλὰς κοίλας γίνεσθαι.*

Ulcera quæcunque annua fiunt, aut longius tempus occupant, necesse est os abscedere, et cicatrices cavas fieri.

Ulcers which continue a year or more, necessarily cause a caries of the bone, and deep scars.

#### XLVI.

*Ὅκοσοι ὑβοὶ ἐξ ἄσθματος, ἢ βηχὸς γίνονται πρὸ τῆς ἔβης, ἀπόλλυνται.*

Qui gibbi ex asthmate, aut tussi fiunt ante pubertatem, pereunt.

They who from an asthma or cough have the spine incurvated before puberty, generally die.

XLVII.

Ὅσοισι φλεβοτομή, ἡ φαρμακείη ξυμφέρει, τουτέους προσῆκον τοῦ ἥρος φλεβοτομεῖν, ἡ φαρμακεύειν.

Quibus venæsectio, aut purgatio conducit, his verè convenit venam secare, aut purgationem facere.

They to whom bleeding or purging is useful, ought to be bled or purged in the Spring.

XLVIII.

Τοῖσι σπληνώδεσι δυσεντερίη ἐπιγενομένη, ἀγαθόν.

Lienosis dysenteria superveniens, bonum.

A dysentery is beneficial in diseases of the spleen.

### XLIX.

*Ὅσα ποδαγρικὰ νοσήματα γίνονται, ταῦτα ἐπιφλεγμῆναι ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησιν ἀποκαθίστανται.*

Qui podagrici morbi fiunt, hi sedatâ inflammatione in quadraginta diebus decedunt.

Attacks of inflammatory gout are cured by resolution in forty days.

### L.

*Ὅσοισιν ἂν ὁ ἐγκέφαλος διακοπῇ, τουτέοισιν ἀνάγκη πυρετὸν καὶ χολῆς ἔμετον ἐπιγίγνεσθαι.*

Quibus perscisum fuerit cerebrum, his necesse est febrem et bilis vomitum supervenire.

Penetrating wounds of the brain are unavoidably followed by fever and bilious vomiting.

LI.

Ὅσοιςιν ὑγιαίνουσιν ὀδύναι γίνονται ἐξαίφνης ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ, καὶ παραχεῖμα ἄφωνοι γίνονται, καὶ ῥέγχουσιν, ἀπόλλυνται ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἤν, μὴ πυρετὸς ἐπιλάβῃ.

Quibus sanis dolores derepentè fiunt in capite, et statim muti fiunt, ac stertunt, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febris apprehenderit.

Severe pains of the head suddenly seizing persons in health, accompanied with loss of speech, and stertorous respiration, destroy in seven days, unless fever appear.

LII.

Σκοπεῖν δὲ χρὴ καὶ τὰς ἀποφάσις τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐν τοῖσιν ὕπνοισιν. ἥν γάρ τι ὑποφαίνεται, ξυμβαλλομένων τῶν βλεφάρων,

τοῦ λευκοῦ, μὴ ἐκ διαρροΐης ἔόντι, ἢ ἐκ φαρμακοποσίης, φλαῦρον τὸ σημεῖον, καὶ θανατῶδες σφόδρα.

Considerare verò etiam oportet oculorum subtùs apparentia in somnis. Si enim albi quid, palpebris commissis, subtùs appareat, cui *id* non ex alvi profluvio est, aut ex potione purgante, pravam signum, et valdè lethale.

The state of the eyes during sleep ought to be considered : for the eye-lids being nearly closed, if the white be perceived, unless occurring from diarrhœa or a purgative, it is a very dangerous, even a fatal symptom.

### LIII.

Αἱ παραφροσύναι, αἱ μὲν μετὰ γέλωτος γινόμεναι, ἀσφαλές-  
τεραι· αἱ δὲ μετὰ σπουδῆς, ἐπισφαλέςτεραι.

Deliria, cum risu quidem accidentia, securiora : cum studio verò, periculosiora.

Delirium which is lively, admits of hope ; but if attended with thoughtfulness, it is more dangerous.



LIV.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσι πάθεσι τοῖσι μετὰ πυρετοῦ, αἱ κλαυθμώδεις ἀναπνοαὶ, κακαί.

In acutis affectionibus, quæ cum febre *sunt*, luctuosæ respirationes, malæ.

In acute affections, attended with fever, sighing is a very unfavorable sign.

LV.

Τὰ ποδαγρικὰ τοῦ ἔαρος καὶ τοῦ φθινοπώρου κινέεται ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.

Podagrici *morbi* vere et autumnno moventur ut plurimùm.

Attacks of the gout return chiefly in Autumn and Spring.

*Hipp.*

2 A

## LVI.

Τοῖσι μελαγχολικοῖσι νοσήμασιν ἐς τὰδε ἐπικίνδυναι αἱ ἀποσκήψιες, ἢ ἀποπληξίην τοῦ σώματος, ἢ σπασμὸν, ἢ μανίην, ἢ τύφλωσιν σημαίνουσι.

Morbis melancholicis ad hæc periculosi sunt *humorum* decubitus, aut corporis siderationem, aut convulsionem, aut insaniam, aut cæcitatem significant.

In melancholic diseases the deposition of the humors is always dangerous, because it presages either apoplexy, convulsions, mania or blindness.

## LVII.

Ἀπόπληκτοι δὲ μάλιστα γίνονται, ἡλικίῃ τῇ ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα ἐτέων ἄχρις ἐξήκοντα.

Apoplectici autem fiunt maximè, ætate ab anno quadragesimo usque ad sexagesimum.

From the age of forty until sixty the greatest liability to apoplexy occurs.

## LVIII.

*Ἐν ἐπίπλουν ἐκπέσῃ, ἀνάγκη ἀποσαπῆναι.*

Si omentum exciderit, necesse est putrefieri.

If the omentum escape, mortification must necessarily ensue.

## LIX.

*Ὅσοισιν ὑπὸ ἰσχιάδος ἐνοχλουμένοισι χρονίης ἐξίσταται τὸ ἰσχίον, καὶ πάλιν ἐμπίπτει, τουτέοισι μύξαι ἐπιγίνονται.*

Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, et rursus incidit, his mucus innascitur.

After protracted attacks of sciatica, when the head of the bone alternately escapes from and returns into the cavity, an accumulation of synovia occurs.

## LX.

Ὅκόσοισιν ὑπὸ ἰσχιάδος ἐνοχλουμένοισι χρονίης τὸ ἰσχίον ἐξίσταται, τουτέοισι τήκεται τὸ σκέλος, καὶ χωλοῦνται, ἢν μὴ καυθῶσιν.

Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, his crus tabescit, et claudicant, nisi usti fuerint.

When, in consequence of long continued disease of the hip-joint, the head of the thigh-bone is thrown out of the socket, the limb withers, and lameness occurs, unless the cautery be applied.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ἑΒΔΟΜΟΝ.

I.

*Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσι νοσήμασι ψύξις ἀκρωτηρίων, κακόν.*

In morbis acutis extremarum partium frigus, malum.

In acute diseases coldness of the extremities is a very bad sign.

II.

*Ἐπὶ ὀστέῳ νοσέοντι σὰρξ πελιδνή, κακόν.*

Ex osse ægrotante caro livida, malum.

When the flesh situate above a diseased bone becomes livid, it is an unfavorable sign.

### III.

Ἐπὶ ἐμέτῳ λυγξ καὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐρυθροὶ, κακόν.

A vomitu singultus et oculi rubri, malum.

When hiccough and redness of the eyes succeed vomiting, the indication is bad.

### IV.

Ἐπὶ ἰδρώτι φρίκη, οὐ χρηστόν.

A sudore horror, non bonum.

Sweating, followed by rigor, augurs unfavorably.

## V.

*Ἐπὶ μανίῃ δυσεντερίῃ, ἢ ὕδρωψ, ἢ ἔκστασις, ἀγαθόν.*

Ab insaniâ dysenteria, aut hydrops, aut mentis emotio, bonum.

During mania the occurrence of dysentery, dropsy, or ecstasy, is favorable.

## VI.

*Ἐπὶ νούσῳ πολυχρονίῃ, ἀποσιτίῃ, καὶ ἄκρητοι ὑποχωρήσεις, κακόν.*

In morbo diurno appetitus prostratus, et meracæ dejectiones, malum.

In chronic diseases loss of appetite and evacuations of bile downwards indicate unfavorably.

## VII.

*Ἐκ πολυποσίης ῥίγος καὶ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.*

A multo potu rigor et delirium, malum.

Rigor and delirium succeeding to excessive drinking, are fatal signs.

## VIII.

*Ἐπὶ φύματος εἶσω ῥήξιος ἔκλυσις, ἔμετος, καὶ λειποψυχίη γίγνεται.*

A tumoris intus ruptione, exsolutio, vomitus, et animi deliquium fit.

Rupture of an internal abscess is followed by vomiting and fainting.



IX.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος ῥύσει παραφροσύνη, ἢ καὶ σπασμὸς, κακόν.

A sanguinis fluxu delirium, aut etiam convulsio, malum.

If delirium or even convulsion occur during hæmorrhage, great danger is announced.

X.

Ἐπὶ εἰλεῳ ἔμετος, ἢ λυγξ, ἢ σπασμὸς, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

Ab ileo vomitus, aut singultus, aut convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

When during the iliac disease, vomiting, hiccough, delirium, or convulsion occurs, danger is denoted.

## XI.

*Ἐπὶ πλευρίτιδι περιπνευμονίῃ, κακόν.*

A pleuritide peripneumonia, malum.

Peripneumony occurring along with pleurisy is an unfavorable event.

## XII.

*Ἐπὶ περιπνευμονίῃ φρενίτις, κακόν.*

A peripneumoniâ phrenitis, malum.

Phrenitis supervening to peripneumony is fatal.

## XIII.

*Ἐπὶ καύμασιν ἰσχυροῖσι σπασμὸς, ἢ τέτανος, κακόν.*

Ab ardoribus vehementibus convulsio, aut tetanus, (*rigor*,) malum.

Convulsion or tetanus during excessive fever is a very bad sign.

XIV.

Ἐπὶ πληγῇ ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἑκπληξίς, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

A plagâ in caput, stupor, aut delirium, malum.

Stupor or delirium following a blow on the head is dangerous.

XV.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος πτύσει πύου πτύσις, κακόν.

A sanguinis sputo, puris sputum, malum.

Expectoration of pus after spitting of blood is a bad omen.

## XVI.

Ἐπὶ πύου πτύσει φθίσις καὶ ῥύσις. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ πτύελον ἴσχηται, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

A puris sputo, tabes et fluxus. Postquam verò sputum retinetur, moriuntur.

If the expectoration of pus be followed by emaciation and diarrhœa, the indication is very unfavorable; but when the expectoration ceases, death takes place.

## XVII.

Ἐπὶ φλεγμονῇ τοῦ ἥπατος λῦγξ, κακόν.

Ab hepatis inflammatione singultus, malum.

When the liver is inflamed hiccough is a dangerous sign.

XVIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀγρυπνίῃ σπασμὸς, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

A vigiliâ convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

Convulsions or delirium following watchfulness is a bad sign.

XIX.

Ἐπὶ ὀστέου ψιλώσει ἐρυσίπελας, (κακόν.)

Ab ossis denudatione erysipelas, (malum.)

When a bone is denuded, the occurrence of erysipelas is a bad sign.

XX.

Ἐπὶ ἐρυσιπέλατι σηπεδὼν, ἢ ἐκπύσεις, (κακόν.)

Ab erysipellate putredo, aut suppuratio, (malum.)

Erysipelas with sphacelus or suppuration is a dangerous state.

## XXI.

*Ἐπὶ ἰσχυρῷ σφυγμῷ ἐν τοῖσιν ἔλκεσιν αἰμορραγία, (κακόν.)*

A forti pulsu in ulceribus, sanguinis eruptio, (malum.)

A discharge of blood from ulcers in consequence of strong arterial action affords a fatal indication.

## XXII.

*Ἐπὶ ὀδύνῃ πολυχρονίῃ τῶν περὶ τὴν κοιλίην, ἐκπύσις, (κακόν.)*

A dolore diuturno partium circa ventrem, suppuratio, (malum.)

Suppuration after a chronic pain of the belly is fatal.

XXIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀκρήτῳ ὑποχωρήσει δυσεντερία, (κακόν.)

A meracâ dejectione dysenteria, (malum.)

It is a bad sign when dysentery succeeds evacuations of pure bile.

XXIV.

Ἐπὶ ὀστέου διακοπῇ παραφροσύνη, ἣν κενεὸν λάβη.

Ab osse perscisso delirium, si in vacuum penetraverit.

Stupor or delirium after the division of the cranium, if the wound be penetrating, is a mortal sign.

## XXV.

*Ἐκ φαρμακοποσίης σπασμὸς, θανατῶδες.*

A purgantis potione convulsio, lethale.

Convulsions after a purgative are fatal.

## XXVI.

*Ἐπὶ ὀδύνῃ ἰσχυρῇ τῶν περὶ τὴν κοιλίην, ἀκρωτηρίων ψύξις, κακόν.*

A dolore vehementi partium circa ventrem, extremarum frigus, malum.

Cold extremities from severe pains of the belly announce danger.



XXVII.

*Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ τεινεσμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, ἐκτρῶσαι ποιεῖ.*

Mulieri in utero gerenti, tenesmus superveniens, abortire facit.

Tenesmus occurring during pregnancy, occasions abortion.

XXVIII.

*Ὅ, τι ἂν ὀστέον, ἢ χόνδρος, ἢ νεῦρον ἀποκοπῇ ἐν τῷ σώματι, οὔτε αὖξεται, οὔτε ξυμφύεται.*

Quodcunque os, aut cartilago, aut nervus in corpore dissectus fuerit, neque augetur, neque coalescit.

When a bone, a cartilage, or a nerve is divided in the body, it neither increases nor unites.

*Hipp.*

2 C

## XXIX.

*Ἦν ὑπὸ λευκοῦ φλέγματος ἐχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγίνεται ἰσχυρὴ, λύει τὴν νοῦσον.*

Si à leucophlegmatiâ detento vehemens diarrhœa superveniat, morbum solvit.

Severe diarrhœa supervening on leucophlegmatia cures the disease.

## XXX.

*Ὅσοιςιν ἀφρωδεα τὰ διαχωρήματα ἐν τῇσι διαρροίῃσι, τοῦτέ-  
οιςιν ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς φλέγμα καταρρέει.*

Quibus spumosæ egestionis in alvi profluviis, his de capite pituita defluit.

Pituita, which descends from the head, occasions the frothy evacuations during a diarrhœa.

XXXI.

Ὅκοσοισι πυρέσσουσιν ἐν τοῖσιν οὔροισι κριμνώδες αἱ ὑποστάσεις γίνονται, μακρὴν τὴν ἀρρώστίην σημαίνουσιν.

Quibus febricitantibus, in urinis subsidentiae fiunt crassiori farinae similes, longam infirmitatem significant.

When during fever the sediment of the urine resembles wheat-meal, it is a sign that the disease will be protracted.

XXXII.

Ὅκοσοισι δὲ χολώδες αἱ ὑποστάσεις, ἄνωθεν δὲ λεπταὶ, ὀξείην ἀρρώστίην σημαίνει.

Quibus autem biliosæ subsidentiae, ab initio verò tenues, acutum morbum significat.

Urine that is thin on the surface, and exhibits a bilious sediment, indicates that the disease is acute.

## XXXIII.

Ὅσοισι δὲ διεστηκότα τὰ οὔρα γίγνεται, τοτέοισι ταραχὴ  
ἰσχυρὴ ἐν τῷ σώματι ἔστιν.

Quibus autem urinæ distantes fiunt, iis vehemens est in corpore turbatio.

When urine changes, there is violent disturbance in the body.

## XXXIV.

Ὅσοισι δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν οὔροις ἐφίστανται πομφόλυγες, νεφριτικὰ  
σημαίνουσι, καὶ μακρὴν τὴν ἀρρώστίην ἔσεσθαι.

Quibus verò in urinis bullæ superstant, renum affectiones significant, et longam fore invaletudinem.

Bubbles floating on the surface of urine denote affections of the kidneys, and that the disease will be long.

XXXV.

Ὅκοσοισι δὲ λιπαρὴ ἢ ἐπίστασις καὶ ἀθρόη, τουτέοισι νεφριτικά, καὶ ὀξεία σημαίνει.

Quibus autem pingue est et confertum quòd supernatat, his *affectiones nephriticas*, et *acutas* significat.

When ur̄ine is covered with a thick fatty coating, an affection of the kidneys and acuteness of the disease are indicated.

XXXVI.

Ὅκοσοισι δὲ, νεφριτικοῖσιν ἐοῦσι, τὰ πρῶειρημένα ξυμβαίνει σημεῖα, πόνοι τε περὶ τοὺς μύας τοὺς ραχιαίους γίνονται, ἣν μὲν περὶ τοὺς ἔξω τόπους γένωνται, ἀπόστημα προσδέχου ἐσόμενον ἔξω· ἣν δὲ μᾶλλον οἱ πόνοι πρὸς τοὺς εἴσω τόπους γίνωνται, καὶ τὸ ἀπόστημα προσδέχου ἐσόμενον μᾶλλον εἴσω.

Quibus verò, *nephriticis* existentibus, *prædicta* signa acci-

dunt, et dolores circa musculos spinales fiunt, si quidem ad loca exteriora fiunt, abscessum exspecta futurum extrorsum. Si verò dolores fiant magis ad interna loca, etiam abscessum magis introrsum fore exspecta.

When a disease of the kidneys occurs, indicated by the preceding signs, if pains are felt among the spinal muscles tending outwards, an abscess situate externally may be expected. But should the pains tend more internally, the abscess will rather be internal.

### XXXVII.

*Ὅσοι αἷμα ἐμέουσιν, ἢν μὲν ἄνευ πυρετοῦ, σωτήριον· εἰ δὲ ξὺν πυρετῷ, κακόν. θεραπεύειν δὲ τοῖσι ψυχτικοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι στυπτικοῖσι.*

Qui sanguinem vomunt, si quidem sine febre, salutare : si verò cum febre, malum. Curandum autem refrigerantibus, et adstringentibus.

To vomit blood, without fever, may be salutary ; but if with fever, it is pernicious. It must then be remedied by refrigerants and astringents.

XXXVIII.

Κατάρροι ἐς τὴν ἄνω κοιλίην ἐκποῦνται ἐν ἡμέρησιν εἴκοσιν.

Destillationes in ventrem supernum, in viginti diebus suppurantur.

Catarrhs settling upon the chest, terminate by suppuration in twenty days.

XXXIX.

Ἐν οὐρέῃ αἷμα καὶ θρόμβους, καὶ στραγγουρίην ἔχει, καὶ ὀδύνη ἐμπίπτει ἐς τὸ περίναιον καὶ τὸ ὑπογάστριον, καὶ τὸν κτένα, τὰ περὶ τὴν κύστιν νοσέειν σημαίνει.

Si quis sanguinem et grumos mingat, et stranguriam habeat, et dolor incidat ad perinæum, et imum ventrem, et pectinem, partes circa vesicam laborare significat.

If pure blood with clots be discharged by the urethra ; if

the urine pass drop by drop, and pain be felt in the hypogastrium from the pubes to the perinæum, disease of the bladder is indicated.

## XL.

*Ἄν ἡ γλῶσσα ἐξαίφνης ἀκρατὴς γένηται, ἢ ἀποπληκτικόν τι τοῦ σώματος, μελαγχολικὸν τὸ τοῖοιο γίγνεται.*

Si lingua ex improviso impotens fiat, aut aliqua corporis pars siderata, melancholicum hoc ipsum fit.

If the tongue at once become immoveable, or any part of the body paralytic, black bile is the cause.

## XLI.

*Ἄν ὑπερκαθαιρομένων τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, λυγρὴ ἐπιγένηται, οὐκ ἀγαθόν.*

Si senioribus nimium purgatis, singultus superveniat, non bonum.



If hiccough attack the aged after excessive purging, it augurs unfavorably.

XLII.

\**Ἦν πυρετὸς μὴ ἀπὸ χολῆς ἔχῃ, ὕδατος πολλοῦ καὶ θερμοῦ κατα-  
χεομένου κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς, λύσις τοῦ πυρετοῦ γίνεται.*

Si febris, quæ non est à bile, detineat, aquâ multâ et calidâ in caput affusâ, febris solutio fit.

Fever not occasioned by bile, is cured by the free affusion of warm water upon the head.

XLIII.

*Γυνὴ ἀμφιδέξιος οὐ γίνεται.*

Mulier ambidextra non fit.

Woman is not ambidexter.

*Hipp.*

2 D

## XLIV.

Ὅκοσοι ἔμπτυοι καίονται, ἢ τέμνονται, ἣν μετὰ τὸ πύον καθαρὸν ῥυτὴ καὶ λευκὸν, περιγίγνονται. ἣν δὲ ὕφαιμον καὶ βορβορώδες, καὶ δυσώδες, ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui suppurati uruntur, aut secantur, si quidem purum effluat pus et album, evadunt. Si verò subcruentum, et cænosum, ac graveolens, pereunt.

If from abscesses opened by caustic or the knife, pure white pus flows, health returns ; but if the pus be somewhat bloody, filthy, and fetid, death occurs.

## XLV.

Ὅκοσοι τὸ ἥπαρ διάπυον καίονται (ἢ τέμνονται,) ἣν μετὰ τὸ πύον καθαρὸν ῥυτὴ καὶ λευκὸν, περιγίγνονται· ἐν χιτῶνι γὰρ τὸ πύον τοιούτοις ἐστίν· ἣν δὲ οἶον ἀμόργη ῥυτὴ, ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui *ad* hepar suppuratum uruntur, (aut secantur,) si quidem purum effluat pus et album, superstites evadunt: ipsis enim pus est in tunicâ. Si verò effluat velut amurca, pereunt.

When an abscess of the liver has been opened, whether by incision or the caustic, if the pus which escapes be pure and white, recovery ensues, for it was contained in a cyst; but if the pus be like the lees of oil, death will follow.

XLVI.

Ὁδύνας ὀφθαλμῶν, ἄκρητον ποτίσας, καὶ λούσας πολλῷ θερμῷ, φλεβοτόμει.

In doloribus oculorum, postquam merum bibendum dederis, et multâ calidâ laveris, venam secato.

In pains of the eyes, after having administered pure wine, and free ablution with warm water, a vein must be opened.

## XLVII.

Ἵδρωπιῶντα ἢν βήξ ἔχῃ, ἀνέλπιστός ἐστι.

Hydropicum si tussis habeat, desperatus est.

If a cough supervene on dropsy there is no hope.

## XLVIII.

Στραγγουρίην, καὶ δυσουρίην θώρηξις, καὶ φλεβοτομὴ λύει. τὰμ-  
νειν δὲ τὰς εἶσω (φλέβας).

Urinæ stillicidium, et urinæ difficultatem vini potus, et venæ  
sectio solvit. Secundæ verò internæ (venæ).

Dysury and strangury yield to wine and bleeding; but  
an internal vein must be opened.

XLIX.

Υπὸ κυνάγχης ἐχομένῳ οἰδήμα καὶ ἐρύθημα ἐν τῷ στήθει ἐπιγενόμενον, ἀγαθόν. Ἐξω γὰρ τρέπεται τὸ νόσημα.

Ab anginâ detento tumor et rubor in pectore superveniens, bonum : foras enim vertitur morbus.

When efflorescence or redness of the chest supervenes on swelling of the tonsils, it is a good sign ; for the disease then tends outwardly.

L.

Ὅσοισιν ἂν σφακελισθῇ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος, ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέρησιν ἀπόλλυνται· ἢν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ὑγιέες γίνονται.

Quibus cerebrum sphacelo fuerit affectum, in tribus diebus pereunt : si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.

They whose brains are attacked with sphacelus die within three days ; but exceeding that period, they recover.

## LI.

Πταρμὸς γίνεται ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, διαθερμαινομένου τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου, ἢ διυγραιομένου τοῦ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ κενοῦ. ὑπερχεῖται γὰρ ὁ αἶρ ὁ ἐνεὼν ἔξω. ψοφεῖ δὲ, ὅτι διὰ στενοῦ ἢ διέξοδος αὐτῷ ἐστίν.

Sternutatio fit ex capite, percalefacto cerebro, aut perhumectato, *quod est* in capite, vacuo. Aër enim qui intus est supra modum (i. e. *vi*) foras effunditur. Strepit autem, quia per angustum ipsi est transitus.

Sneezing proceeds from the head, the brain being heated too much, or the vacuity which is in the head very much moistened. For the air which is within is expelled with violence, and occasions a loud sound because it is driven through a narrow passage.

## LII.

Ὅκῳοισιν ἦπαρ περιωδυνᾶται, τουτέοισι πυρετὸς ἐπιγενόμενος λήει τὴν ὀδύνην.

Quibus hepar circumcirca dolet, his febris superveniens dolorem solvit.

Fever supervening when pain is felt in the region of the liver, dissipates the pain.

LIII.

Ὅσοισι ξυμφέρει αἷμα ἀφαιρεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν φλεβῶν, τουτέους χρὴ ἥρος φλεβοτομεῖσθαι.

Quibus sanguinem de venis auferre conducit, his vere venam secare oportet.

They who are benefited by bleeding, ought to be bled in the Spring.

LIV.

Ὅσοισι μεταξὺ τῶν φρενῶν καὶ τῆς γαστρὸς φλέγμα ἀποκλείεται, καὶ ὀδύνην παρέρχει, οὐκ ἔχον διέξοδον ἐς οὐδετέραν τῶν

κοιλιάων, τουτέοισι κατὰ τὰς φλέβας ἐς τὴν κύστιν τραπέντος τοῦ  
φλέγματος, λύσις γίγνεται τῆς νόσου.

Quibus inter septum transversum et ventrem pituita includitur, et dolorem exhibet, in neutrum ventrem habens trans-  
itum, his per venas in vesicam pituitâ versâ, morbi solutio  
fit.

When phlegm is inclosed betwixt the diaphragm and  
stomach, and occasions pain, if the fluid, not having an out-  
let through either cavity, be carried by the veins to the  
bladder, the disease is cured.

#### LV.

Ὅκόσοισιν ἂν τὸ ἥπαρ ὕδατος πλησθὲν ἐς τὸ ἐπίπλοον ῥαγῇ,  
τουτέοισιν ἡ κοιλίη ὕδατος ἐμπιπλάται, καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

Quibus hepar aquâ repletum ad omentum eruperit, his  
venter aquâ impletur, et moriuntur.

When the liver filled with water, empties itself through the  
omentum, the belly becomes filled with it, and death ensues.



LVI.

Ἀλύκην, χάσμεν, φρίκην, οἶνος ἴσος ἴσῳ πινόμενος, λύει (τὴν νόσον).

Anxietatem, oscitationem, horrorem, vinum par pari *aquâ* potum, solvit (morbum).

Anxiety, yawning, and rigor, are removed by drinking equal parts of wine and water.

LVII.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἐν τῇ οὐρήθρῃ φῦμα γίνεται, τοιτέοισι διαφυήσαντος καὶ ἐκτραγέντος, λύεται ὁ πόνος.

Quibus in urinariâ fistulâ tuberculum fit, his suppurato eo et perrupto, solvitur dolor.

*Hipp.*

2 E

When a tubercle has formed in the urethra, the suppuration which follows the rupture of the abscess, effects a cure.

### LVIII.

‘Οκόσοισι δ’ ἂν ὁ ἐγκέφαλος σεισθῇ ὑπό τινος προφάσιος, ἀνάγκη ἀφώνους γενέσθαι παραχρῆμα.

(Ἦν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἐχομένῳ ὁ τράχηλος ἐπιστραφῇ, καὶ καταπί-  
νειν μὴ δύνηται, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ, θανάσιμον.)

Quibus cerebrum concussum fuerit ab aliquâ causâ, necesse est eos statim mutos fieri.

(Si à febre detento collum invertatur, et deglutire non possit, tumore non existente in collo, lethale.)

If concussion of the brain have occurred from any cause, loss of speech necessarily ensues.

(When the neck is suddenly twisted in a person attacked with fever, and deglutition is prevented, without any tumor in the throat, it is a fatal omen.)

LIX.

*Τοῖσι σώμασι τοῖσιν ὑγρὰς τὰς σάρκας ἔχουσι, δεῖ λιμὸν ἐμποιέειν· λιμὸς γὰρ ξηραίνει τὰ σώματα.*

Corporibus humidus carnes habentibus, famem inducere oportet : fames enim siccatur corpora.

Persons having very moist fibres, ought to endure hunger ; for hunger dries up the body.

LX.

*Ὅπου ἂν ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι μεταβολαί, καὶ τὸ σῶμα καταψύχῃται, καὶ πάλιν θερμαίνεται, ἣν χρῶμα ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου μεταβάλλῃ, μῆκος νούσου σημαίνει.*

Ubi in toto corpore mutationes, et corpus perfrigeretur, et rursus calefiat, aut color alius ex alio permutetur, longitudinem morbi significat.

When the whole body experiences changes, whether alterations of cold and heat, or changes of color, protracted disease is announced.

## LXI.

Ἰδρὼς πολὺς, θερμὸς ἢ ψυχρὸς, ῥέων αἰεὶ, σημαίνει ἔχειν πλησμονὴν ὑγροῦ. ἀπάγειν οὖν χρὴ, τῷ μὲν ἰσχυροῦ, ἀνωθεν· τῷ δὲ ἀσθενεῖ, κάτωθεν.

Sudor multus, calidus aut frigidus, semper fluens, humiditatis redundantiam habere significat. Educere igitur oportet, robusto quidem, supernè : debili verò, infernè.

Considerable sweating long continued, whether hot or cold, indicates superabundant moisture ; which from strong persons ought to be carried off by vomiting, and from the weak by purging.

## LXII.

Οἱ πυρετοὶ οἱ μὴ διαλείποντες, ἢν ἰσχυρότεροι διὰ τρίτης γένωνται, ἐπικίνδυνοι. ὅταν δ' ἂν τρόπῳ διαλείπωσι, σημαίνει ὅτι ἀκίνδυνοι.

Febres non intermittentes si per tertiam vehementiores fiant, periculosæ. Quocunque autem modo intermittant, significat, periculi *esse* expertes.

Continued fevers which become more severe on the third day, are dangerous; but in whatever manner they become intermittent, it is generally a sign that they are not dangerous.

LXIII.

‘Οκόσοισι πυρετοὶ μακροί, τουτέοισιν ἡ φύματα ἢ ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι ἐγγίνονται.

Quibus febres longæ sunt, his aut tubercula aut ad articulos dolores fiunt.

They who have continued fevers, are attacked with swelling or pain of the joints.

## LXIV.

Ὅκοσοισι φύματα μακρὰ ἢ ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι ἐκ πυρετῶν γίγνονται, οὗτοι σιτίοισι, πλείοισι χρέονται.

Quibus tubercula diutina aut ad articulos dolores ex febribus fiunt, hi cibis utuntur copiosioribus.

When in consequence of continued fevers indolent tumors or pains occur about the joints, food has been too freely employed.

## LXV.

Ἢν τις τῷ πυρέσσοντι τροφήν διδῷ, τῷ μὲν ὑγιαίνοντι, ἰσχύς· τῷ δὲ κάμνοντι, νοῦσος.

Si quis febricitanti cibum det, convalescenti quidem, robur : ægrotanti verò, morbus *fit*.

Food given to those who are convalescent from fever, increases strength ; but if there be still disease, increases the disease.

LXVI.

*Τὰ διὰ τῆς κύστιος διαχωρόντα ὁρᾶν δεῖ, εἰ οἷα τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσιν ὑποχωρέεται. τὰ ἥκιστα οὖν ὅμοια τουτέοισι, ταῦτα νοσωδέστερα· τὰ δὲ ὅμοια τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσιν, ἥκιστα νοσερά.*

Per vesicam prodeuntia inspicere oportet, an sint qualia sanis prodeunt. Quæ igitur minimè his similia, ea morbosiora. Sanis verò similia, minimè morbosa.

Observe if the urine be like that of health ; the less the resemblance, the greater the disease : if there be no difference, there is no disease.

LXVII.

*Καὶ οἷσι τὰ ὑποχωρήματα, ἣν ἐάσης στῆναι καὶ μὴ κινήσης, ὑφίσταται οἶον ξύσματα· καὶ ἣν ὀλίγα ᾗ, ὀλίγα ἡ νοῦσος γίγνεται· ἣν δὲ*

πολλὰ, πολλή. τουτέοισι ξυμφέρει ὑποκαθῆραι τὴν κοιλίην. ἣν δὲ μὴ καθαρὴν ποιήσας διδῶς τὰ ροφήματα, ἐκόσω ἂν πλείω διδῶς, μᾶλλον βλάβεις.

Et quibus egestionēs, si stare permiseris, et non moveris, subsident veluti ramenta : et si pauca fuerint, parvus fit morbus : si verò multa, magnus. His confert alvum infernè purgari. Si autem non purgatâ alvo sorbitiones dederis, quantò plures dederis, eo magis lædes.

And with respect to the alvine evacuations ; if when left undisturbed, fleshy filaments be deposited in small quantity, the disease is slight ; if abundantly, it is considerable. It is then necessary to purge ; but if instead of this, nutritive liquids be administered, the disease will be proportionably increased.

### LXVIII.

‘Οκόσα ἂν κάτω ὡμὰ διαχωρέη, ἀπὸ χολῆς μελαίνης ἐστίν· ἣν πλείω, πλείων· ἣν ἐλάσσω, ἐλάσσων ἢ νοῦσος.

Quæ cruda deorsum secedunt, ab atrâ sunt bile : si plura, major : si pauciora, minor est morbus.



That which passes through the bowels with the appearance of crudity, is derived from the black bile: if much be discharged, the disease is more dangerous; and the danger is least, where this bile is the least abundant.

LXIX.

*Αἱ ἀποχρέμψεις, αἱ ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσιν, αἱ πελιδναὶ, καὶ αἱματώδεις, καὶ χολώδεις, καὶ δυσώδεις, πᾶσαι κακαί, ἀποχωρεύουσαι δὲ καλῶς, ἀγαθαί· καὶ κατὰ κοιλίην, καὶ κύστιν, καὶ ὅκου ἂν τι ἀποχωρέον στῇ μὴ κεκαθαρμένον, κακόν.*

Excreationes, in febribus non intermittentibus, lividæ, et cruentæ, et biliosæ, et graveolentes, omnes malæ sunt. At rite secedentes, bonæ. Sic etiam per alvum, et vesicam, et ubicunque quid secedens restiterit non purgatum, malum.

Livid, bloody, fetid, bilious expectoration during continued fever is bad; but if easily expelled, is favorable. It is also a bad sign if that which ought to be evacuated by the stools, by urine, or by any other excretion, is retained.

*Hipp.*

2 F

## LXX.

*Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅκου τις βούλεται καθαίρεσθαι, εὔροα ποίειν, κτὴν μὲν ἄνω βούληται εὔροα ποίειν, στῆσαι τὴν κοιλίην· ἣν δε κάτω, ὑγρῆναι.*

Corpora oportet, ubi quis purgare vult, faciliè fluentia red-  
dere. Et si quidem velit efficere faciliè fluentia sursum, alvum  
sistere : si verò deorsum, humectare.

When the body is to be purged, the humors must be made  
to flow freely : confining the bowels, if upwards ; and if down-  
wards, relaxing them.

## LXXI.

*Ἄπνος, ἀγρυπνίη, ἀμφοτέρω μᾶλλον τοῦ μετρίου γιγνόμενα, νοῦσος.*

Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum excedentia, morbus.

Disease exists, if either sleep or watchfulness be excessive.

LXXII.

*Ἐν τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἣν τὰ μὲν ἔξω ψυχρὰ ᾗ, τὰ δὲ ἔσω καίηται, καὶ δίψαν ἔχῃ, θανάσιμον.*

In non intermittentibus febribus, si externa quidem sint frigida, interna verò urantur, et sitim habeant, lethale.

If in continued fever the external parts of the body be cold, whilst the internal are hot, and great thirst likewise prevails, it is a fatal disease.

LXXIII.

*Ἐν μὴ διαλείποντι πυρετῷ, ἣν χεῖλος, ἡ ρίς, ἡ ὀφθαλμὸς, ἡ ὀφρὺς διαστραφῇ, ἣν μὴ βλέπη, ἣν μὴ ἀκούῃ, ἥδη ἀσθενὴς ἔων· ὅ,τι ἀν τούτων γένηται, θανάσιμον.*

In febre non intermittente, si labium, aut nasus, aut oculus, aut supercilium distorqueatur, si non videat, si non audiat, jam debilis existens; quicquid horum fiat, lethale.

In continued fever, if the lip, the nose, the eye, or the eyebrow be convulsed, if hearing and sight be destroyed, if weakness be considerable ; or if any of these symptoms appear, the disease will be fatal.

## LXXIV.

*Ἐπὶ λευκῷ φλέγματι ὕδρωψ ἐπιγίγνεται.*

Leucophlegmatix hydrops supervenit.

Leucophlegmatia is succeeded by dropsy.

## LXXV.

*Ἐπὶ διαρροίῃ, δυσεντερία.*

Ab alvi profluvio, dysenteria.

Diarrhœa is followed by dysentery.

LXXVI.

Ἐπὶ δυσεντερίῃ, λειεντερίῃ (ἐπιγίνεται).

A dysenteria, intestinorum lævitas (supervenit).

To dysentery succeeds lientery.

LXXVII.

Ἐπὶ σφακελισμῷ ἀπόστασις ὀστέου.

A sphacelo, abscessus ossis.

From sphacelus, caries of the bone arises.

LXXVIII.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος ἐμέτῳ φθόῃ, καὶ τοῦ πύου κάθαρσις ἄνω.

(Ἐπὶ φθόῃ, ῥεῦμα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς. ἐπὶ τῷ ῥεύματι, διάρροια. ἐπὶ διάρροίῃ, σχέσις τῆς ἄνω καθάρσις. ἐπὶ τῇ σχέσει, θάνατος.)

(*Ἐπὶ αἵματος πτύσει, πύου πτύσις, καὶ ῥύσις. ἐπὴν δὲ σίαλον ἴσχηται, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.*)

A sanguinis vomitu tabes, et puris purgatio sursum.

(A tabe, fluxus ex capite. A fluxu, alvi profluvium. Ab alvi profluvio, inhibitio purgationis sursum. Ab inhibitione, mors.)

(A sanguinis sputo; puris sputum, et fluxio. Postquam autem sputum inhibetur, moriuntur.)

Vomiting of blood is followed by tabes, and vomiting of pus.

After phthisis, a flux from the head occurs, and diarrhœa succeeds; after the diarrhœa, the suppression of expectoration; and after this suppression, death.

To the expectoration of blood succeeds the expectoration of pus, and discharge from the head; and when the expectoration ceases, death.

## LXXIX.

(*Ὁκοῖα καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὴν κύστιν, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην ὑποχωρήμασι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὰς σάρκας, καὶ ἣν του*

ἄλλη τῆς φύσεως ἐκβαίνει τὸ σῶμα· ἢν ὀλίγον, ὀλίγη ἢ νόσος γίγνεται· ἢν δὲ πολὺ, πολλή· ἢν πάνυ πόλυ, θανάσιμον τὸ τοιοῦτον.

Qualia etiam in his quæ per vesicam, et in his quæ per alvum *fiunt* egestionibus, et in his quæ per carnes, et sicubi alia naturæ *viâ* corpus exeat: si parum, parvus morbus fit: si multum, magnus: si admodum multum, hoc ipsum lethale.

The state of the excretions whether by the bladder, the intestines, or the skin, or by any other passage, when unnatural, ought to be examined: if they be little changed, the disease is slight; if much, it is considerable; but if entirely altered, the disease will be fatal.

## ΤΜΗΜΑ ὍΓΔΟΟΝ.

## I.

Ὅκοσοι ὑπὲρ τὰ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτεα φρενιτικοὶ γίνονται, οὐ πάντοι ὑγιάζονται. ἥσσον γὰρ κινδυνεύουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν οἰκείῃ τῆς φύσεως, καὶ τῆς ἡλικίης, ἢ νοῦσος ᾗ.

Qui supra quadraginta annos phrenitici fiunt, non admodum sanantur. Minus enim periclitantur, quorum naturæ, et ætati, morbus similis fuerit.

They who become phrenetic after the age of forty, seldom recover. For they are exposed to less danger, whose disease is analogous to the age and temperament.



## II.

Ὅκόςοισιν ἐν τῇσιν ἀρρώστίησιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ κατὰ προαίρεσιν δακρύουσιν, ἀγαθόν. ὁκόςοισι δὲ ἄνευ προαιρέσεως, κακόν.

Quibus in infirmitatibus oculi ex proposito (i. e. *ob causam*) lachrymantur, bonum. Quibus verò sine causâ, malum.

To shed tears when diseased, is a favorable sign ; but to weep without cause, is unfavorable.

## III.

Ὅκόςοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τεταρταίοισιν ἐοῦσιν αἷμα ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν ῥυγί, πονηρόν.

Quibus in febribus quartanis existentibus sanguis ex naribus fluxerit, malum.

Hæmorrhage from the nose occurring during quartan fevers, is a bad sign.

*Hipp.*

2 G

## IV.

Ἰδρῶτες ἐν τῇσι κρίσιμοισιν ἡμέρησι γιγνόμενοι σφοδροὶ καὶ ταχέες, ἐπικίνδυνοι· καὶ οἱ ἀθούμενοι ἐκ τοῦ μετώπου, ὥσπερ σταλαγμοὶ καὶ κρουνοὶ, καὶ ψυχροὶ σφόδρα, καὶ πολλοί. ἀνάγκη γὰρ τὸν τοιοῦτον ἰδρῶτα πορεύεσθαι μετὰ βίης, καὶ πόνου ὑπερβολῆς, καὶ ἐκθλίψιος πολυχρονίου.

Sudores in diebus criticis oborientes, vehementes et veloces, periculosi : et qui expelluntur ex fronte, velut guttæ, et aquæ salientes, et frigidi valdè, ac multi. Necesse enim est talem sudorem prodire cum violentiâ, et laboris excessu, et expressione diuturnâ.

The sweats which occur during the critical days, are dangerous if excessive ; as well as those which flow from the forehead like water bubbling from springs, especially if very cold and considerable : for sweats of this kind must be produced by violence, excess of labor, and long continued exertion.

V.

*Ἐπὶ χρονίῳ νοσήματι κοιλίης καταφορὴ, κακόν.*

*Ex morbo diuturno alvi defluxus, malum.*

If diarrhœa supervene on a disease of long continuance, it is an unfavorable sign.

VI.

*Ὅκόσα φάρμακα οὐκ ἴηται, σίδηρος ἴηται. ὅσα σίδηρος οὐκ ἴηται, πῦρ ἴηται. ὅσα δὲ πῦρ οὐκ ἴηται, ταῦτα χρὴ νομίζειν ἀνίατα.*

*Quæ medicamenta non sanant, ea ferrum sanat. Quæ ferrum non sanat, ea ignis sanat. Quæ verò ignis non sanat, ea insanabilia existimare oportet.*

The diseases which medicines cannot cure, excision cures : those which excision cannot cure, are cured by the cautery ;

but those which the cautery cannot cure, may be deemed incurable.

## VII.

Φθίσεις μάλιστα γίνονται ἀπὸ ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτεων, μέχρι τριήκοντα καὶ πέντε.

Tabes maximè fiunt ab anno octavo decimo usque ad quintum et tricesimum.

Phthisis makes its attacks chiefly between the age of eighteen and thirty-five.

## VIII.

Τὰ δὲ κατὰ φύσιν γιγνόμενα κατὰ φθίσιν, πάντα μὲν ἰσχυρὰ, τὰ δὲ καὶ θανατώδεα. δεύτερον δὲ, ἣν μὲν ἐν τῇ ὥρῃ νουσέη, αὐτὴ ἡ ὥρῃ ξυμμαχεῖ τῇ νόσῳ, οἷον καύσῳ θέρος, ὕδρωπικῷ χειμῶν· ὑπερνικᾷ γὰρ τὸ φυσικόν· φοβερώτερον δὲ σπληνί.

Quæ secundum naturam ad tabem disposita sunt, omnia

quidem vehementia : quædam verò etiam lethalia. Secundum autem, si quidem in *eo* tempore ægrotet, *cum* tempus ipsum unà cum morbo impugnat, velut cum febre ardente æstas, cum hydropè hyems. Natura enim longè superior est : lienì verò plus affert timoris.

Those things that naturally dispose to a consumption are all violent, and some of them likewise mortal : but it is a favorable circumstance, if sickness happen at the time when the season itself is a remedy for that disease ; such is the summer to an ardent fever, and the winter to a dropsy : for that which is natural always prevails, though it occasions more fear in the splenetic.

IX.

Γλῶσσα μέλαινα καὶ αἱματώδης, εἴ τι τῶν τοιούτων σημείων ἄπεςτι, μὴ σφόδρα κακόν· δηλοῖ γὰρ νοῦσον σμικροτέρεην.

Lingua nigra atque cruenta, si quid horum signorum abest, non valdè malum : morbum enim minorem declarat.

The tongue may be black and bloody ; but if either of

these symptoms be wanting, the disease is not very bad ; for it denotes the disease to be less dangerous.

## X.

*Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ὀξείσι σημειοῦσθαι χρὴ, ὅποτε μέλλει ἀποθνήσκειν, καὶ ὅποτε σωθήσεσθαι.*

Hæc igitur in febris acutis notare oportet, quando *quis* moriturus sit, et quando evasurus.

We must therefore notice these symptoms in acute diseases, that we may know when any one will die or recover.

## XI.

*Ὁρχις δεξιὸς ψυχρὸς καὶ σπασμώδης, θανατῶδης.*

Testis dexter frigidus et convulsus, lethale.

To have the right testicle cold, and contracted by spasm, is a mortal sign.

XII.

Ονυχες μέλανες, καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι τῶν χειρῶν καὶ ποδῶν ψυχροὶ, ξυνεσταλμένοι ἢ καθειμένοι, ἐγγὺς τὸν θάνατον δηλοῦσι.

Ungues nigri, et digiti manuum et pedum frigidi, contracti vel remissi, mortem in propinquo *esse* ostendunt.

Black nails, with the fingers and toes cold, contracted, or relaxed, show that death is near.

XIII.

Τὰ χεῖλη πελιδνὰ, ἢ καὶ ἀπολελυμένα, καὶ ἐξεστραμμένα, καὶ ψυχρὰ, θανατώδεια.

Labia livida, aut etiam resoluta et inversa, et frigida, lethalia.

Lips livid, relaxed, cold, and inverted, afford a fatal sign.

## XIV.

Τὰ ὦτα ψυχρὰ, διαφανέα, ξυνεσταλμένα, θανατώδεά εἰσι.

Aures frigidæ, pellucidæ, contractæ, lethales sunt.

The ears when cold, transparent, and contracted, afford a sign of death.

## XV.

Καὶ σκοτοδιनिῶν, καὶ ἀποστρεφόμενος, καὶ ὕπνῳ καὶ καύματι πολλῶ κατεχόμενος ἀνέλπιστος.

Et tenebricosa vertigine laborans, et *lucem* aversans, et somno ac ardore multo detentus, desperatus.

When a thick mist impedes vision, and the eyes are turned from the light; when there is drowsiness and continual heat, death is near at hand.



## XVI.

Καὶ λυσσάων ἀτρέμα, καὶ ἀγνοέων, καὶ μηδὲ ἀκούων, μηδὲ  
ξυνεῖς, θανατώδης.

Et qui in rabiem actus furit intrepidè, et non agnoscit, et  
neque audit neque intelligit, *jam moribundus est.*

Whoever is affected with madness, fearlessly raves,  
knows no one, and neither hears nor comprehends, is  
dying.

## XVII.

Μέλλουσιν ἀποθνήσκειν ταῦτα σαφέστερα γίγνεται, καὶ αἱ κοι-  
λῖαι ἐπαίρονται, καὶ φουσῶνται.

Morituris *signa* hæc magis fiunt manifesta, et ventres attol-  
luntur, atque inflantur.

In those who are about to die, the belly is raised, and  
filled with wind.

*Hipp.*

2 H

## XVIII.

Ὅρος δὲ τοῦ θανάτου, ἐὰν τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς θερμὸν ἐπανέλθῃ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀμφαλοῦ εἰς τὸν ἄνω τῶν φρενῶν τόπον, καὶ συγκαυθῇ τὸ ὑγρὸν ἅπαν. ἐπειδὴν ὁ πλεῦμων καὶ ἡ καρδία τὴν ἰκμάδα ἀποβάλλωσι, τοῦ θερμοῦ ἀθροῦντος ἐν τοῖσι θανατώδεσι τόποις, ἀποπνέει ἀθρόον τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θερμοῦ, ὅθεν περ ξυνέστη τὸ ὅλον ἐς τὸ ὅλον. πάλιν τὸ μὲν διὰ τῶν σαρκῶν, τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ἐν κεφαλῇ ἀναπνοῶν, ὅθεν τὸ ζῆν καλοῦμεν, ἀπολείπουσα ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ τοῦ σώματος σκῆνος, καὶ τὸ ψυχρὸν, καὶ τὸ θνητὸν εἶδωλον, ἅμα καὶ χολῇ, καὶ αἵματι, καὶ φλέγματι, καὶ σαρκὶ, παρέδωκεν.

Terminus vero mortis est, si animæ calor supra umbilicum ad locum septo transverso superiorem ascenderit, et omne humidum fuerit combustum. Postquam pulmo et cor humorem amiserint, calore in mortiferis locis coacervato, caloris spiritus confertim exhalat, unde totum cum toto constitit. Rursus partim quidem per carnes, partim verò per spiracula in capite, unde vivere dicimus, relinquens anima corporis tabernaculum, et frigidum, et mortale simulacrum, unà cum bile, et sanguine, et pituitâ, et carne, deditione tradit.

But the period of death has arrived, when the vital warmth ascends above the navel to the superior part of the diaphragm, and all the moisture is consumed. After the lungs and the heart have lost their moisture, the heat being accumulated in the mortal places, the spirit of the heat by which the whole became combined, hastily exhales. Then the soul leaving the tabernacle of the body, partly through the flesh, and partly through the spiracles by which we are said to breathe, surrenders it a cold and mortal image, together with the bile, blood, pituita, and flesh.



# LUD. VERHOOFD

## PRÆFATIO

AD

## INDICEM.

---

**S**ISTO tibi, L. B., Indicem, qui (ut verum fatear) in meum factus est usum. Sed cum is jam aliis etiam conceditur, quid quærentem monere velim, verbo dicam.

Ordo ejus est cum litterarum idem. Prout quærendum cœperit a littera, in eâdem illud videri debet. Quidquid eundem affectum concernit, in summum collegi Caput, ut uno intuitu omnia videantur. Methodo ad Praxin directâ disposui.

Primò Affectum pono. Deinde Anni Tempus, in quo accidit. Mox Ætatem cui est familiaris. Inde ad Signa progredior. Hinc Causas adscribo, simul cum aliis affectibus, unde originem trahit. Deinceps descendo ad Prognosin, bonam vel malam. Tum Diætam præscribo. Postea Curam subjungo, sub quâ Purgationem quandoque simul præcipio. Tandem Crisin sive Solutionem, quomodo ea fiat, adnecto. Denique

quibus superveniens morbis, eosdem Solvat, refero. Ultimò Species Varias (in quibus tractandis eadem iterum servatur methodus) addo. Et si quæ supra hæc occurrant, adjicio.

Verum de omni affectu hæc singula conjungere, volumen breve vetat.

Jam si quid in Indice omissum putes, in alio id quære Capite, et fortasse non frustra feceris. Si tamen idem pluribus notetur in locis, quæso, ne id offendat. Tui enim gratiâ id repetitum est; atque decies redundare, quàm semel deficere, malo sciens. Ordinis rationem quia brevis esse cogor, non reddo. Fruere, fave, vale.

*Καὶ εὖ γινώθι.*

*Ὅτι γὰρ.*

*Aph. i. 1.*

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